G.R.S. IX—5]

Previous references. 1928. **File No.** 65-18

Pris 2 5-16 (Vii)
pris 34/25 4 22 6 49 (Prisons) **Serial Nos.** 1-10

Later references.
Pris 46-27 (1)
" 34-28 (2)
Pris 74-26 (1-16)

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. Gen.

Part B for June 1928.

SUBJECT.

Establishment of a reformatory a
the State for Juvenile Criminals

---

2 Pris

The I.G of Prisons
No. P 11383 of 6.6.28

States that the question
mainly
alone of funds and requests that
proposal may be reviewed for the
consideration of Government - for yea
ever.

Printed at the Multigraph

(For Disposal at a Meeting)

No. C. 232

19 20

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Council Matter.

SUBJECT.

Under clause xii of the schedule)

ient of a Reformatory in the State for

Juvenile Criminals.

CIRCULATED TO THE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

By Order,

C S Salaman Lewin

3rd November 1919

Chief Secretary to Government.

Extraordinary Member of Council.

First Member of Council. 8820 Ilbert 7-11-19

Second Member of Council. Se

Third Member of Council.

G. R. S. III—1] 1918.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Pris)

NOTES.

File No. 65-18

FILE HEADING.

Question of starting a reformatory in the State for juvenile criminals

From Mr. W. Coombes, The Reformatory Chingleput

No. Letter Dated 21-3-1919 Received 29-3-1919

Diary No. 1383	Enclos. — Spare Copies.—	Serial No. 1

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Enquires if there is any reason for not starting a reformatory in the State for juvenile criminals.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

In Pris 25-16, the latest reference on the subject, the proposal was discussed and it was then decided that it may be dropped in view of the smallness of the number of such criminals.

NOTES—First Sheet.

13832

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Pris File No. 65 of 1918

Serial No.

2) The D.G. of Prisons has already been consulted in this matter & he is in favour of the proposal, subd.

29/3 68 Subd 28(33)

3) It seems desirable to start a Reformatory School in the State although the number of juvenile convicts may not exceed 50 per year as there may have not one in Travancore & another in Baroda. Since the object of such an institution is to elevate the character of the convicts & to convert them into law abiding & useful citizens, the question is of much importance & may perhaps be re-considered.

4) For orders

Chief Sec
Temp 2 Member

D. M. 31/3

5) The proposal is a desirable one It will however mean the erection of a separate building in Mysore or Bangalore and the engagement of a separate staff. Even if there are likely to be about 50 boys a year the institution will do useful work. The above scheme may be taken up as soon as funds are available. Legislation will also be necessary

Temp 2 Member
Diwan

CBJ 3/4/19

897 5.4.19

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

1385-3

Serial No.

6) Her question was discussed in the Education Committee & the proposals and decisions were put up thereon. Please put up these papers if available.

Mhs
19/4

7) To the Chief Secretary for favour of putting up the papers called for regarding the proposals above referred to.

P. Aw
'21 [illegible]

x page 31 - in the form of a book

8) The available papers on the subject are put up. The Education Committee at their meeting held on the 28th April have resolved that a Reformatory School in the State was not required

CWS
24.4.19.
Asst III Chief Sect[illegible]

9) Submitted with reference to paras 6 & 7 above.

[illegible] 24/4/19 [illegible] 24/4

10) The Education Committee at their meeting held on 28th April 1911 resolved that a Reformatory School was not required & that juveniles should be kept strictly separate from juvenile adults & that the teachers employed should not

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Pol. File No. 65 of 1918.

Serial No.

Comics.

(1) no reasons are furnished by the Govt Committee for their decision in 1914.

(2) Send with available papers as ordered in para 6 ab

D. M. 28/4

Temp. Member

4460 2.5.19

(3) The validity of this hearing in the reformatory depends upon his previous training in the institution for a term not less than 3 & 6 months. If they are short terms for say 3 & 6 months they may not be able to learn nothing useful during that period. If the reformatory is not available in the mean time the I.G. P. may be asked to send a statement showing the terms of imprisonment each of the juvenile prisoners in jail.

(4) As per sec 8 (1) of the Reformatory Schools Act. youthful offenders are detained in such schools for a period of not less than three or more than seven years.

(5) A draft is submitted calling for information required by the Members.

15/5 15/5

(6) Issue

D. M. 16/5

Under the Reformatory act. juvenile prisoners will be sent there for a term of years instead of being sentenced to short term of imprt.

5/5

for postponement of B. J. act.

D. M. 5/5

Sec VII of the un-repealed acts containing reformatory schools Act No. VIII of 1897 is subd.

10/5 15/5

to be seen this in person

D. M. 14/5

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Pris File No. 65 of 1918.

Serial No.

2 To The S. P. & Prisons
No 926173 dt 22.5.1919
Calls for a Statement showing the term of imprisonment of each of the Juvenile offenders at present in the Jails and Lockups of the State.

Srl A 23/5

3. From the I. G. of Prisons
No 1240/92-19. dated 12th June 1919.
Submits Statement called for in the above.

20) Subd. with reference to para 13 above.
Ans. 16.6.19. 21) Information has been received only from the Bangalore Central Jail, Mysore Jail & Hassan Dt Lock up. The I. G. Pr. promised to send the supplemental Statement of information from the other Dt. Magistrates on receipt.
SS 16/6
22) Subd for perusal.
23) Further informn may be awaited.
T. N. 23/6

III Member 24
25) I am glad the persons the Secretary had proceed not by the usual channels & the usual manner & ends under the

5392 24.6.19

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

. S. III-2] 5-39?

eneral and Revenue Secretariat.

P 25 File No. 1824 1917 of 191 .

Serial No.

jail, it is desirable Where to establish a dispensary. The Inspector Jeers & Prisons may be asked to state after Madras what has been the establishment & cost of his dispensary if available in the Secretariat it may be noted.

25/6

25/6

From the Dy Cf Prisons

No 12[illegible]92-9 dt 18/19 June 1919

In continuation of this letter No 1240/[illegible] dt [illegible] cited in the margin, some of the [illegible] out of the [illegible] as noted [illegible] the list [illegible] state, i.e., [illegible] that the [illegible] rates [illegible] that [illegible] of [illegible] the dispensary [illegible] there drugs [illegible]

26) Draft to I. G. Pris: as per orders of III member, p pub'd. The Financial Secy: in his note of 4th Jany 19. dt 26 regarding the Establishment of a Reformato School in the State, Pris: 25 of 1916-17, Expresses that an outlay of about Rs 50,000/- in building and Equipment and a recurring Expenditure of Rs 1,000/- a month will be sufficient for Establishing a Reformatory. And that the greater part of

Serial No.

~~that recurring Expenditure can be met by Savings which will be reserved in the jail budget~~

Subd Clk 26.6.19 26/6

2) I agree D.M. 26/6

5 Do The G.G. Proceedings no 9 246 dt 4-7-19

Requests to furnish information as to what approximately may be the cost of starting and maintaining a Reformatory for the Juvenile offenders in the Jails and Lockups of the T.C.S.

28) The D.G.P. has submitted up to schemes costing Rs: 30,000/ or 15,000 for the building etc.

I have worked up early

D.M. 26/8

10 JUL 19

6 To

The D.G.P. no 1770/26-16 dt 26.8.19

Submits proposals as to the Cost of starting and maintaining a Reformatory in the State for juvenile offenders.

29) The D.G.P. is not in favour of erecting a Reformatory within or near a jail and suggests from the economic point of view, the Conversion of the Mysore jail in to a Reformatory by transferring all the prisoners incarcerated in the

Serial No.

my Dore Jail to the B. G. Jail or as an alternative to election in Bangalore.

30) From statement No I received it is seen that the cost for erecting a new Reformatory in Bangalore and for live-stock, Tools and Plant, including dietary dead-stock, garden lighting, and other dead-stocks is estimated at Rs 20,000 and Rs 10,000 respectively.

31) As regards the maintenance of the Reformatory, the I. G. P. proposes to see the entertainment of an establishment consisting of a Supdt on Rs 200-10-300 who is to be a residential officer, a medical officer of the status of an Asst Surgeon with an allowance of Rs 50, vernacular and English teachers to give an elementary education, instructors to teach the several industries and a Sergeant for physical training. Under the same head are included the Clerical, the Guarding and the menial staffs required for the Reformatory.

32) From statement II received it is seen that the total expenditure of maintaining a Reformatory is estimated at Rs 15,000 per annum or Rs 1250 per mensem, excluding the cost of dieting and clothing, which has to be calculated according to the number of Juveniles.

eral and Revenue Secretariat. | Pol. File No. of 191 8.

Serial No.

33) In Conclusion, the I. G. proposes a plan of asking Revenue officials to exercise, within their respective jurisdiction, a friendly supervision over discharged prisoners and to report to the Reformatory authorities, half yearly, on their Conduct and occupation and recommends that a person may be regarded as a juvenile up to his 21st year as the period between 16 and 21 is the time when Criminal habits get a firm hold on the youth and when he is subject to violent outbreaks of passion.

34) In this Connection kind reference is invited to the views of the Financial Secretary in paras 13 of his note 25-16 on the same subject.

35) As the proposals involve a recurring expenditure of Rs 1250 per mensem and provision has to be made in the Budget for 1920-21, financial opinion appears to be necessary.

36) Submitted for orders.

B. 4/9
Addl. 4/9

37) Submitted with reference to the orders passed on p. 6 of the notes. Hon. I. G. Pris. recommends that the proposed Reformatory should be affiliated to the Education dept.

38) As regards the approximate cost of starting a Reformatory, it is expected to be Rs: 30,000/- as new building is to

Serial No.

be constructed, or Rs. 15,000 if existing buildings at Mysore or at Shimoga are to be utilized for the purpose.

H. Member D.W. 4.9.

1185 5.9.19

39) Mr. Ley may be asked as to whether his accommodation in the Bangalore Central Jail will be sufficient to accommodate his prisoners if they stay in the Jail in case his Lake Jail is undertaken. What arrangements will have to be made for his lock up and Magistrate to guarantee his short term and under trial prisoners. Similarly what arrangements will have to be made at Shimoga if his personal Jail is continued and a reformatory school as suggested. -

Sd/-

40) Draft please D.W. 8.9.

8.9.

Sd/- with file

8.9.

42) Issues D.W. 12.9.

10.9

7 To Mr. P.G. No. G. 6573 G 15-9-19

Enquiries whether the B.G. Govt can accommodate the prisoners of either of the Mysore Jails.

5—Contn. sheet.

General and Revenue Secretariat. | part File No. 65 of 1918

Serial No.

Shimoga jail and what arrangements will have to be made for the Lock-up ... Mysore or third Class to incarcerate the short-term and under trial prisoners

Copy received
Dy Insp wants a new Lock-up & Reformatory

From the Same.

No. 1961 / 26-11 d, 20th Septr 191

States that the S. C. jail can accommodate prisoners of either the Mysore jail or the Shimo Lock-up and suggests the construction of a separate building for a "Reformatory-at-Bangalore" with reference to para 39

30/9
Asst Secy to Govt

1648
2-10-19

44) I think that a reformatory for juvenile offenders of this class is a desideratum as many as 20 prisoners in this jail Bangalore & whose ages then undergoing a term of imprisonment under 21 years. The same holds good in Belgaum & Dharwar where also there are a certain number of such prisoners will be detained

Reformatory for not less than three

G. R. S. III-2.

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 65 of 1918.

Serial No.

So we will have a separate under 2
juvenile offenders in this school for whom
the Senior Inspectress estimates his cost at
30,000 rupees recurring and Rs 13462 non-recurring
annually. In view his non-recurring
cost, he proposed at first his utilising
the Nyaung-u Thuni jail & his location
this separating it & keeping the
part his unfortunately this was
found unsuitable. This was
then brought up his idea & proposed to
construct a separate building
at Bungalow at a cost of Rs 20,000
the details will have the further
worked out. Post admission into
Vaccination for starting a Reform
may in the 1st instance be an

24/10/1

15) May perhaps be worth

Chief Secy

16) I may be considered in Com

Dewan

17) Yes
31.10.19

C.S.

NOTE—Contn. sheet

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Recd. on OCT 30 1919
Reg. No. 2789

Extract from the Proceedings of the 511th *Meeting of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja, held at Bangalore on the* 13th November 1919.

---

7. Subject. - Clause xii of the schedule.

Establishment of a Reformatory in the State for ju criminals.

Opinion of the Council.

48) The scheme may be generally approved, but in view the financial situation, the project may be taken up onl when funds are available.

(Signed) M. Kantaraj Urs,
Dewan of Mysore.

EXTRACT

C S Balasundara

Chief Secretary to Government.

C.232

5537

WD 1283—GPB—60,000—1-12-16—S.

R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Pols File No. 65 of 1918.

Serial No.

To the Assistant Secretary, Branch III (Protection)

for kindly submitting the file to the Second Member of Council with a draft Final Note.

U.S.
4/12/19

48) Please put up D.F.N. also D.O.

D. 4/12

51) D.F.N. draft

B.J.
12/11
1914

51) Please have it typed & put up also D.O.

52) D.F.N. typed as → D.F.N draft

B.J.
22/11
24/11

53) D.F.N. submitted for Council

II Member

D. 27/11

48
30-11-19

54) Draft Despatches

Urdu typed 3/12

Urdu 5/12

55) Sabzawar Engineer.

D. 6/12

Dewan

U.S.
14/12/19

EWAN'S OFFICE.
d. on DEC 11 1919
. No. 3971

Final Note by the Second Member of Council.

Subject:-

Establishment of a Reformatory in the State for juvenile criminals.

---

1. The question of establishing a Reformatory in the State for juvenile offenders under 16 years of age, similar to the Reformatories established in British India, has been under consideration for some years past.

2. The question was discussed at the Council Meeting held on 23rd February 1917 and the proposal was dropped in view of the smallness of the number of juvenile criminals.

3. Mr. W. Coombes of the Reformatory at Chingulpet having addressed Government on the subject in March last, the question was taken up again and a statement showing the number and the term of imprisonment of each of the juvenile offenders in the Jails and Lockups in the State was called for from the Inspector General of Prisons, and the statement received from that officer showed that there were as many as 20 juvenile prisoners in the Bangalore Central Jail of whom as many as 12 were under-going sentences of rigorous imprisonment for a period of 6 months or more. In view of this and of the provisions of the Reformatory Act that the prisoners should be kept in the Reformatory for not less than three years, it was considered that a sufficient number would be forthcoming for starting and maintaining a Reformatory and the Inspector General of Prisons was accordingly requested to furnish information as to the approximate cost of such an institution.

4. The Inspector General of Prisons estimated the cost at Rs.30,000 non-recurring and Rs.13,462 recurring annually. To reduce the ---

non-recurring expenditure he proposed at first the abolition of the Mysore Jail or the Shimoga District Lock-up and the location of the Reformatory in either of those places. But the impracticability of the measure having been pointed out to him, he gave up this id and proposed the construction of a separate building at Bangalore a cost of Rs.20,000.

(51) 5. The proposals were discussed at the Council Meeting held o the 13th November 1919 and the Council while approving of the sch generally, were of opinion that in view of the financial situatio the project might be taken up only when funds are available.

(52). The opinion of the Council may be graciously approved.

MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Submitted to His Highness.

(656) *I submit herewith a Final Note by the*...Second....
Member of Council on the subject of...establishment..of
a Reformatory in the State for juvenile criminals.

.....

for His Highness' gracious approval.

Dewan.

12-6-19

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja

Subject.

No. 635
13.12.19.

Establishment of a Reformatory in the State for juvenile criminals.

453

Order.

63) KRW
18/12/19

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja

Subject.

No. 635
13.12.19.

Establishment of a Reformatory the State for juvenile crimina

653

Order.

63) KRW
18/12/19

R. S. III-2]

C. 232

General and Revenue Secretariat.

pris File No. 65 of 1918.

Serial No.

All urgent or confidential files returned with His Highness' orders may, in the absence of instructions or indications to the contrary, be ordinarily circulated to the Members of Council for perusal after the issue of orders.

33. The Secretaries concerned should see that orders in the cases referred to above are issued at once and that the files are returned immediately after to the Chief Secretary for circulation to the Members.

34. In all other cases, the files will first be circulated to the Members of Council at headquarters and then sent to the Secretariat concerned for the issue of orders.

64 A) Circulated to the Members of Council for perusal of (*) His Highness' orders ~~before~~ / after issue of orders. (*Vide* Rules 31, 33 and 34 of the Subsidiary Rules for the conduct of business of Council in the Manual of Council Rules and Procedure).

Chief Secretary to Govt. 20/12

Through the Secretary to Government,

....Department.

64 B)

4024-139
22-12-19

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL

23.12.19

64 C)

2983
20-12-19

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL

21/12/19

329 /

~~TEMPORARY~~ MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

64) Draft
23/12
23/12

R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 15 of 1912.

Serial No.

6) Draft G.O. Subd.

6) Kind reference is invited to paras 13 & 14 supra, and orders solicited if, before according sanction to the scheme, the question of introducing a Reformatory Regulation on the lines of the Br Indian Act should not be taken up.

31/12

6) Papers circulated in Mr 13. Judl (Certn correspondence laid in the Papers) D.m. 3/1

6) Volume VI of the unrepealed Acts Containing Reformatory Schools Act - No VIII of 1897 is submitted. The question of introducing the Children Bill in place of the Reformatory Schools Act is under consideration in Madras

6) The Reformatory Act is proposed to be repealed under cl: 2 of the Notn: of Objects & Reasons may be sent up:

7) The Jail Committee is now sitting in Madras & recording evidence & an item is an interesting reference to the Madras Children Bill in the Madras Mail of 14th inst.

7) The U.S., P.A. branch, has already a [illegible]

Serial No.

6a) Draft G.O. Subd.

SRB

6b) Kind reference is invr
27/12 the paras 13 & 14 supra, a
orders solicited if, before according sanction
to the Scheme, the question of introducing a
Reformatory Regulation on the lines of
the Br Indian Act should not be taken up,

AGR
31/12

6c) Papers cont inv Nr 13. Ind
(with correspondence on the Madras) Dr.
3/1

6d) Volume VI of the unrepealed Acts containing Reformatory
Schools Act-no VIII of 1897 is wanting. The question of
6/Jan 1931 introducing the Children Bill in Place of the Reformatory Schools Act is under consideration in Madras.

6e) The Reformatory Act is proposed
to be repealed under cl: 2 of the
Notn Sht: of Objects & Reasons may also
be sent up:

6f) The Jail Committee is under
in Madras & recording evidence, a
Note is also interesting as regards the Bill
Children Bill in the Madras Mail
of 14th inst.

6g) The U.S., E.A branch, has kindly
to allow cuttings to be taken from

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. 60 of 191 8

Serial No.

news papers. The C. O. will pl
go to the said Branch & get
cuttings & put up the same.
Child Mad. Times of 9.1.20 al

D. M.
12/

The Cuttings referred to are put-up.
The Madras Gazette containing objects & reasons for
repeal of the Reformatory Act has been
sent to the Chief Court in connection w
the Children's Bill and introduction of the
probation System. No other Copy is available
Addl to with reference to paras 69 and 71.
A.

15/1/20 15/1/191 By Please put up cuttings
further proceedings of the Counci
& mark as Encls all papers
the Children Bills & flag them

D. M.
191

Pers 1911

x pages 32 to 38

By Cuttings of further proceedings are put up
and marked.

By Cuttings of further proceedings will be collected
& put-up

20/1/20 20/1/191 By Please compile the collecti
& put up a note showing the status of the

R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Pol. File No. [illegible] of 191 [illegible]

Serial No.

M. 135 3/2

The matter stands.

D. M. 3/2

1) It is learnt that the reports of the sittings of the Jail Committee are not appearing in any of the News papers since 13th Jany 1920.

2) From the evidences so far recorded, it is seen that the introduction of the probation system for Juvenile offenders ~~[illegible]~~ whose parents do not belong to a Criminal Tribe and have not Criminal instincts is much advocated.

3) Subject matter to para 2.

B.

10/2

1) Mark up as usual on the contents of the evidence in order of subjects - flag the regd cuttings (vide pencil marks made by me on the margin);

2) Write to the I.G. of Prisons to enquire when the report of the Committee is expected to be out & to arrange to get 2 copies of the report.

D. M. 18/2

A note on the Contents of the evidences recorded by the Committee is put up.

Put enquiring the I.G. Prisons to put up

B 26/2

Pol 28/2

X pages 3 to 42

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

pwi File No. 45 1 of 1918.

Serial No.

24) Please send the draft as revised & re-submit

D. M. 1/3

9 To The S. G. & Persons

no. & 20438 dt 3-3-1920

Enquires when the report of the committee is expected to be published and requests to arrange to sell 2 copies of the text of it.

85) Resubmitted with reference to para 84 ante

10/3

86) Please obtain cuttings of the further proceedings of the Committee & the E & A Branch & note the salient points

D. M. 20/4

There are no more cuttings on the subject from the Madras Gazette of 8th June, it is seen that the Children's bill has been passed

D. 2/6

2/6

HVRS 21/4

Draft, D3 & 4 ... forwarded

× Copy returned to the Branch Section

S. III-2]

neral and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. 65 of 1948.

Serial No.

Opinion of the Indian Jail Commission regarding Child Offender.

87) (29.) The definitions of child and young person embodied in the English Children Act, 1908 and in th Madras Children Act, 1920 should be adopted generall in India viz., (a) a child means a person under the age of fourteen, and (b) a young person means a person who is fourteen but under sixteen, (paragraph 364).

88) The commitment to prison of children and youn persons, whether after conviction or while on remand or under trial, is contrary to public policy, and sentences of imprisonment should in the case of children an young persons be made illegal, as in England, (paragraph 367).

89) Remand homes should, as far as possible, be provided for children and young persons under remand or pending trial or inquiry, (paragraph 368).

90) When there is no remand home, the court shoul endeavour to make suitable arrangements for the custody of any child or young person who is under remand If any court finds it unavoidable to commit a child or young person to prison for safe custody, it shoul at once submit a special report to the district Magi trate on the subject, (paragraph 368).

91) The creation of children's court for the hearing of all cases against children and young persons i desirable, and the procedure in such courts should

as informal and as elastic as possible, Paragraphs 369 and 370).

92) Outside large towns it will not be possible to provide a special court, but every court dealing with a case against a child or a young person should sit at a special hour and if possible, in a special place for the purpose, (Paragraph 371).

93) It is not advisable to bring children from long distances to be tried by a special Magistrate; the local Magistrate should try the case, (paragraph 371).

94) In large towns like Calcutta the children's court should be placed under a specially selected Magistrate and should not be presided over in turn by a succession of changing magistrates (paragraph 372).

95) Full information should be collected before a final order regarding a child is made, and the case should generally be adjourned to enable this to be done, (paragraph 373).

96) It is often desirable to leave a child-offender with his parents, if the home is at all a decent one (paragraph 374).

97) The law should be modified and made as elastic as possible, so as to enable the court to combine release on recognizances with fine or restitution and with probation, in whatever way the circumstances of the case render most suitable, (paragraph 374).

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. 65 of 1948.

Serial No.

98) Probation officers should be appointed to aid the courts in obtaining information about children and to supervise them after release, (paragraphs 373 and 375).

99) Private persons, if suitable, may be used as volunteer probation officers, (Paragraph 375).

100) Such officers may at first be appointed only in the large towns, (paragraph 376).

101) No definite educational qualifications should be insisted on, but men of good education should be selected and the pay should be liberal, (paragraph 3

102) It is important (a) not to give a probation officer too many cases at one time, (b) as a rule, n to place a child, who ~~repeat~~ relapses into crime, ag again on probation, (paragraph 377).

103) Whipping as a court punishment is effective in only a small percentage of cases, and repeated whippings do no good, (paragraph 378).

104) A separate reformatory should be provided for each of the larger Provinces, and is specially needed in Bengal, (paragraph 381).

105) Reformatory schools should resemble ordinary schools and not jails, and should therefore not be located in old jail buildings; they should not be near a jail, but should be in the country and in properly planned buildings on the cottage system', (paragraph 383).

Serial No.

-4-

Each reformatory shhool should have a matron, (paragraph 383).

(16) Measures should be taken to keep in touch with the ex-pupils of reformatory schools, and informati as to the after-career of these ~~schools~~ pupils should be systematically collected and placed on record, para graph 384).

(17) Defective children should not be sent to a reformatory school, but to a special institution, (paragraph 385).

(18) Legislation is required to deal with the case of non-criminal children living in criminal, vicious and immoral surroundings, or without proper guardi or homes, including the case of female children in danger of becoming prostitutes," (paragraph 386).

Submitted with the opinion of the Indian Jail Committee 1921 on the "Child-Offenders a Reformatory".

A.D. 7/7/24. 109 I do not find the report. Please put up with a copy of the re

D.M. 11/8

(B5) 11/8/24 110) The report is put up

The report has been taken from the file.

11) Please put up after it is returned by the Members esta

D.M.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Pris File No. 65 of 1

Serial No.

Subject Prisoners

112) The Jails committee's report has been submitted today with D. No. 95-I (Pris: 15-21.) in re the release of prisoners which may kindly be connected for this and the other linked files which were ordered to be put up along with this.

seen 20/9/21

113) yes: Please put up after the report is received back.

cwg 23.9.21.

Pris 114) file subj with the reports

seen 26/9/21

115) Shall I take up the question of introducing a Reformation Regulation, (due attention being paid to the recommendations of the Indian Jails committee) or wait till the Govt: definitely orders introduction of Reforms in Mysore.

(Gen Secy).

cwg 28.9.21

116) It is seen that no orders have been issued in accordance with the Council Resolve of 13.11.19 sanctioned in His Highness's order of 18.12.19.

117) As however, the project of Reformations in the State is not likely to be taken up ~~soon~~, it is for consideration whether legislation

x not found at the time of recording

Serial No.

in the matter may also await, or be proceeded with.

28.9.

3rd member) —

Cary 28.9

118) We may wait till we receive a definite proposal to which the Government's Reformatory may be taken up —

24/9

Cary 30.9

119) This file has been kept in abeyance for a very long period. The question of the Construction of the Reformatory is not likely to be taken up in the near future on account of financial stringency. The file may perhaps be recalled without orders & removed from the Any. Sheaf. Records.

Chief Secy

Cary 15.7.25

120) Put up draft orders if not submit the matter 2 years hence.

R. S. III-2,

General and Revenue Secretariat.

5705 I
P.

Paris File No. of

Serial No.

(1) Submit with draft. . .
Secret 17.5.23 (Chief Secy) Cay
Abd 17/5 17.5

(2) draft for approval Cay
and remarks 18/5

467
19.5.23

(3) Appd Secy
24/5

10 (4) Issue
5/6 Cay 5/6

The P.F. of minutes
dtd. 11333 of 6/6/23
states that the question is mainly one
of funds & requests that the proposal may
be renewed for the consideration of Govt
two years hence

Edn Committee

13-14

Statement of work done by the Education Committee Since Dec 1913 to April 1914.

General

(d) No. 2 (1913-14)

The Mysore Economic Conference,
Education Committee.
Dated, April 9, 1914.

Dear sir,

With reference to your D.O.No.1155-7 dated the 4/8th April 1914, I beg to send herewith a brief statement of work done by the - - Committee in respect of subjects allotted for this year, since December 1913 and to state - - that the Secretaries of District Committees have been written to in the matter and as soon as replies are received from them, a short review of work done by them also will be sent to you.

Yours sincerely,

C. Balasundaram

C.S.Balasundaram Iyer,Esq., B.A.,
Secfetary,Mysore Economic Conference,

THE MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE
EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

A brief statement of work done by the Committee in regard to each of the subjects included in the Programme of Work for 1913-14 since Decr.1913.

THE MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Subject.	Action taken in brief.
1. Local University.	Printed copies of Mr.F.W.Quinton-Anderson's note circulated among members. Mr.N.S. Subba Rau's note in the Press. Reply of Government awaited.
2. Compulsory Education.	Statistics collected departmentally have been compiled. Cost of introducing Compulsory Education at 8 District Headquarter towns and ~~of~~ 7 other towns estimated and bye-laws drafted. Scheme is being worked out by the department; subject -- postponed.
3. Female Education.	The question of reorganising Maharani's College sent to Government. Mr.M.Srinivasa Rau's scheme for an Industrial and Arts School for girls in Mysore considered. Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, has been asked to investigate the need for ~~and~~ an independent school of the kind, details in connection with Scheme outlined in the Chairman's note on scholarships for girls approved and suggested that scholarships be given for regular att with general progress, &c.

Subject.	Action taken in brief.
4. Normal Schools.	Mr.M.Hiriyanna's note considered and referred to the Inspector-General of Education for consideration.
5. Education outside regular Schools. (a) Organisation of Lectures.	Report of the Sub-Committee considered. Mr.Humza Hussain's note printed and circulated. Mr.M.C.Rangiengar's note is in the Press. Letters containing a list of subjects on which it was proposed ~~to~~ to arrange for the delivery of lectures printed and despatched to certain persons; offers from Messrs.R.Ranga Rao, P.S.Achyuta Rao, N.S.Subba Rao, B.Subba Rao and Miss M.L.Butler to write lectures on the subjects mentioned against their names, accepted:- (a) Mr.R.Ranga Rao, (1) Co-operation, (2) Savings and Investments. (b) Dr.P.S.Achyuta Rao, (1) Epidemics, (2) First aid (3) Management and care of infants. (c) Mr.N.S.Subba Rao, Savings and Investments (d) Mr.B.Subba Rao Leisure hour occupation (e) Miss M.L.Butler Education of Infants. The papers sent by Miss Butle translated and printed copie of the same will be supplied to all girls' schools. Sug

Subject.	Action taken in brief.
) Organisation of Lectures contd.	Suggestions made to gentlemen writing lectures that their lectures should have the characteristics of spoken lectures, that apt illustrations - - should be suggested, &c. Substance of the letter and names of subjects may be published. A few copies of the printed letter sent to the - - District Committees also.
) Night Schools.	A suggestion made that some Government Night Schools be started by paying an additional allowance to teachers.
Curricula of Studies (a) General.	Printed copies of draft curricula prepared by the Secretary to the Committee circulated among educational officers and others interested in education with a view to elicit - - their views. Mr.M.Hiriyanna's note printed and circulated. Mr.Quinton-Anderson's note considered and - - sent to the Press. Subject postponed as it is comprehensively - - dealt with by another Committee appointed by the Inspector-General of Education at Mysore.
) Curricula for Industrial Schools.	Certain gentlemen requested to furnish suggestions for the preparation of a curriculum for Industrial Schools. Replies received from some perused. A Sub-Committee formed for framing a final curriculum for Industrial Schools.

Subject.	Action taken in brief
(b) Curricula for Industrial Schools contd.	A similar Sub-Committee for - - weaving appointed. These Committees will meet in Ringwood - - shortly. Their reports will be submitted in about 6 weeks.
7. Public Libraries. ...	Reports from the Bangalore and - Mysore Sub-Committees considered at the meetings. Attempts being made to secure accommodation in existing buildings for the - - - location of the libraries and to secure the co-operation of the authorities in charge of existing libraries. Note by Messrs. Venkatakrishnayya, Quinton-Anderson, and Humza Hussain printed and circulated. A recommendation for the opening of Public Libraries in Mysore and Bangalore submitted to Government through the Secretary to the Conference. A recommendation for a grant to the library at Seethakal, Tumkur Taluk made to Government. The Library of the Education Committee has been recently improved by substantial additions.
8) Encouragement of Book-writing in Kannada.	A meeting of the Sub-Committee held; report awaited.

Subject.	Action taken in brief.
9. Physical Culture.	Mr.M.Venkatakrishnayya's note printed and circulated. Another received from Mr.Quinton-Anderson discussed at the meeting held on 28th March 1914. It was suggested that proper playgrounds should be provided for all schools, that game associations should be organised in large places and that arrangements should be made for training gymnastic teachers.
10. Practical Education.	Further consideration postponed.

Additional subjects.

(1) The desirability of keeping down the cost of village School buildings.	It was thought that the cost of buildings of the type now adopted did not admit of much reduction for - - schools to be built at - - Government cost; that in places where private parties were - - required to build school houses, Grant-in-aid might be given by Government without insisting on details given for buildings of the type design being strictly adhered to.
(2) The advisability of opening a Reformatory School for juvenile offenders.	..Statistics regarding the number of - - juveniles convicted for the last 3 years, &c, collected and circulated among the members; will be considered at the next meeting.
(3) Advisability of making Primary Education free and compulsory throughout the State.	Statistics are being collected to show what the fees would amount to if fees were levied at old rates. It was suggested that compulsory system might be introduced in places now recommended by the I.G. of Education and that schools should

	Action taken in brief.
	be increased in the meanwhile - - - generally.
4) Establishment of an Agricultural College at Bangalore.	It was suggested that the school - - must be improved gradually and - - college might be thought of later on.
5) Advisability of opening a Central Technical College at Bangalore with the Technical schools in the State affiliated.	Committee was of opinion that the existing institutions should develop into colleges.
6) The advisability of providing every Hobli with schools for teaching English upto 3rd standard.	It was suggested that A.V.Schools Should be opened only where there was adequate demand for them and that contribution by the people should be reduced from 2/3 to 1/2 -
7) The advisability of securing proper accommodation and efficient staff of passed men in aided and mission schools.	It was suggested that adequate - - provision had been made in the - - rules published under the - - - Grant-in-aid Code.
) Advisability of making Education free in Grant-in-aid Schools in villages.	It was suggested that it - - should be optional with the aided schools to levy or not to levy fees.

C. Kuttamma

Secretary,
Education Committee.

:il 9, 1914

Mysore Economic Conference,

Education Committee.

Bangalore, dated, April 8, 1914.

No. 1284-93/Encl.

RECD. OFFICE
BANGALORE.
1137
14/4/14

RECD from

THE SECRETARY,
Education Committee,
Mysore Economic Conference,
Bangalore.

To

C. S. Balasundaram Iyer Esq. B.A.,
Secretary, Mysore Economic Conference,
Bangalore.

Sir,

As resolved at the meeting of the Committee held on the 26th ultimo, I have the honour to forward herewith for your information, a statement showing particulars regarding juvenile offenders in the State for the past 3 years and to state that the Inspector-General of Prisons reports that such convicts are kept separate from the adult convicts in the jails.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. Kuppuswamy

Secretary.

Statement showing the particulars regarding prisoners under 16 years of age confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Mysore State during the years 1910-1911, 1911-1912 and 1912-1913.

Names of Jails and Lock-ups.	years.	Number sentenced to							
		a	b	c	d	e		f	
		3 years and over	2 years and over	1 year and over	6 months and over	Three months		one month.	
						Exactly	over	Exctly	over
Jails.									
Bangalore Central Jail.	1910-11		3	3	4	4	5	2	9
	1911-12		2	5	1	1	1	1	3
	1912-13		1	4	10	13	1	6	4 .1
Mysore Jail	1910-11								
	1911-12							2	
	1912-13							3	
Lock-ups.									
Bangalore District.	1910-11							7	
	1911-12							4	
	1912-13							2	
Kolar District.	1910-11							11	.2
	1911-12							12	
	1912-13							3	2
Tumkur District.	1910-11							1	
	1911-12							1	
	1912-13							1	
Mysore District.	1910-12							4	
	1911-12								
	1912-13								

Hassan District.	1910-11								
	1911-12								
	1912-13								
Shimoga District.	1910-11								
	1911-12						7		
	1912-13								
Kadur District.	1910-11								
	1911-12						1		
	1912-13								
Chitaldrug Dist.	1910-11								
	1911-12								
	1912 -13						1		
Total	1910-11	3	3	4	4	5	25	9	6
	1911-12	2	5	1	1	1	35	3	4
	1912-13	1	4	10	13	1	18	4	14
Grand Total		6	12	15	18	7	78	16	24

Bangalore,
3rd April 1914.

Sd.T.V.Arumugum

Inspector-General of Prisons.

"Copy"

C. Venkata Rao

Secretary,

Education Committee.

S.K.

Extract from the Resolution of the Education Committee Meeting held on 28th April 1914,--Regarding the Reformatory School.

Statistics regarding prisoners under 16 years of age confined in jails and lock-ups of Mysore State during the years 1910-11, 1911-12, and 1912-13 were collected. It was resolved that a school of the kind proposed was not required, and that the Committee might recommend that juveniles -- should always be kept strictly separate from adults and the teachers employed should not be convicts.

HE JUVENILE JAIL AT ALIPORE

OW YOUNG DELINQUENTS ARE REFORMED

THE NEED OF AFTER CARE

The Administration Report for 1918, n the Jails of the Bengal Presidency, y Sir Walter Buchanan, Inspector-eneral of Prisons, has just been issued, nd amongst other matter, contains an teresting account of the treatment of uvenile offenders at Alipore. Sir alter Buchanan writes:—

The Juvenile Jail at Alipore continued o do good work. In the year under eport, 398 boys were convicted and ad-itted to this special jail in addition y 104 under-trial prisoners of the local urts of Sealdah and Alipore. Of the 98 convicts, 60 were admitted direct om the courts and 338 received by ransfer from other jails in this Presi-ency. Of those admitted direct 19 oys were under 15 years of age, of hom 5 only were transferred to the eformatory School at Hazaribagh and he rest sentenced to short term im-risonment ranging from 2 days to 3 onths. I again call attention to the selessness of these short sentences on oys of tender age.

Physical and Moral Training.

In my Report for the year 1917, I romised to report more fully on the rogress of the school that was started t the close of that year for the physi-al and moral training of the juvenile nmates of this institution. The staff f the school consists of one graduate ead master, two vernacular teachers nd one drill instructor. The school is pen twice a day, in the morning and n the afternoon, each time for wo hours and half the boys ttend each time. The syllabus is res-ricted to both reading and writing of lementary English and Bengali for Bengali boys and Hindi and Urdu for p-country boys. Simple arithmetic nd free-hand drawing are also taught. bout 95 per cent. of the boys admitted o the school during the year were lliterate, and difficulty was experienced t the outset, but once they realised he object of learning they showed their willingness to prepare their lessons, were respectful to the teachers and were subject to discipline. The school is divided into four classes, viz., class I, class II, class III and the Hindi and Urdu class, which again is subdi-vided into groups according to the merits and intelligence of the boy prisoners. During 1918, the average number of boys in these classes were 31·5, 43·6, 35·2 and 33·5, respectively. Those who were employed on menial work or were sick in hospital could not attend the school. It is also obvious that prisoners with short sentences inducement to their continuing to behave well.

Industries.

The daily average number of convicts under sentence of labour was 197·79 and the average number employed on manufacture was 125·75. The forms of labour distributed to the prisoners were printing, bookbinding, tailoring, carpentry, weaving, coir bag making, tin and blacksmiths' work, cloth wash-ing, oil-pressing and quinine tablet making. Almost all these industries are very useful to the boys as by following any of these they can earn their livelihood after release.

The most important industry of this jail is the manufacture of quinine tablets. On an average 65·76 boys were employed in this industry and about 15,643 lb. of sulph. quinine were con-verted into treatments during the year: 1,025,749 treatment tubes (each con-taining twenty 4-grain tablets), 1,006,880 5-grain tablets and 52,500 2-grain tablets were sold during the year. Moreover, quinine tablets weigh-ing over 116 lb. were supplied to the Quinine Distribution Department in exchange of raw quinine for supply to the jails of the different provinces. The total sale of quinine in tablet and treatment forms was Rs. 3,53,498 and the profit, excluding all the incidental expenditure, amounted to Rs. 1,11,197 against Rs. 2,89,640 and Rs. 1,14,650, respectively, in the preceding year. Tablets and treatments to the value of Rs. 51,348 remained in hand at the close of the year, against Rs. 831 only at the end of 1917, and the outstandings due to the jail were also larger at the end of the year under report as compared with the previous year. The old system of distributing quinine treat-ments through the Civil Surgeons has been abolished and a new system of distribution through the agency of post offices introduced towards the close of the year.

Besides making and distributing tablets this jail also acts as distributor of cinchona products. The total re-ceipts of the products from the Govern-ment factory at Mungpo was 45,341 lb., and of quinine from Java 49,000 lb., of which 75,65, lb., valued at Rs. 12,21292 were sold during the year.

The total profit of the jail from quinine industry and other manufac-tures amounted to Rs. 1,13,159 against Rs. 1,17,291, and the average earning per head was Rs. 572-1 against Rs. 535-5 in 1917.

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PRO

Forwarded to The P

15/7/19.

Letter referred to this cutting
appears 5-7-19.

aining they received during their
ort stay in jail.

All the boys were made to undergo course of gymnastics for half an hour the morning, and physical drill for e same period in the afternoon. wice a week they were allowed to play otball in batches. The physical aining had a very good effect on e health and spirits of the boys. ore than half the population gained eight and almost all were cheerful, ppy, and looked smart.

On admission of the boys in the jail homily is delivered to them in the hool and attention is paid to their oral and religious instruction. Half r hour is devoted both morning and ening to imparting moral and religis lessons in Bengali for the Bengalis d in Urdu and Hindi for the upuntry boys. In addition to this, ort lectures are delivered in the hool by the teachers every Saturday n useful subjects.

After Care Needed.

It is much satisfactory to note that e number of prison offences by the ys as well as punishments inflicted n them are gradually decreasing. No rporal punishment was inflicted ring the year under report, and the tio of total punishments to average opulation was 192 this year against 253 1917. All these tend to show that e reformative system introduced into is jail is likely to be a success, but institution of this kind is completely seful without some form of After-are Association to take care of and ovide work for the juvenile prisoners release. I am glad that such an ssociation has been formed in Calcutta, hence the Juvenile Jail draws most its population, and that Mr. J. eogy, its secretary, has been taking uch interest in the reformation of the outhful offenders. Mr. Neogy endeaoured to provide 11 released boys who were first offenders) with work itable to their respective abilities in alcutta during 1918 and the Agent of e Calcutta Prisoners' Aid Society ovided the same number of B class eleased boys with work in the society's orkshop and private firms. I hope ther philanthropic gentlemen will be illing to lend their help in this direcion and co-operate with the Calcutta fter-Care Association and start similar ssociations in other parts of the Presiency.

I am glad to acknowledge that the ood results have been obtained mostly y the work of the Jailer, Babu A. K. haudhury, who takes a fatherly care ver the boys and has a keen interest n their welfare. His personality has one immense good to the boys and nstances have come to my notice in hich released boys came back from ome and appeared before the jailer or service, who of course provided them ith suitable jobs by keeping himself in lose and constant touch with Mr. eogy and the Agent of the Prisoners' id Society.

As in previous years, the Star Class ystem in this jail worked very well nd gave excellent results. The ratuities and privileges allowed to his class of prisoners, which are much ppreciated by the boys, have been an

The Mad. Times

9-1-20

(32)

Jail Committee.

VISIT TO CENTRAL JAIL COIMBATORE.

Lt.-Col. C. F. FEARNSIDE'S EVIDENCE.

Coimbatore, 5 h Jan.—Sir Alexander Cardew, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., retired (President), Sir James Du Boulay K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Col. Sir Walter J. Buckanan, Col. J. Jackson, C.I.E., I.M.S., Khan Bahadur Ahmed Hussain, Messrs. K. M. Dorai Raja, B.A., B.L., N.G. Mitchell Innes, K.C., Inspector of Prisons, Home Office, London, and T. Johnstone, I. C.S., Secretary, Jail Committee, arrived at this station at 9 A M. by special train from Tanjore. As the Committee was detained at Colombo owing to breaches in the Railway, the programme had to be altered. Leaving Dhanushkodi they first visited the jail at Madura, afterwards going to Tanjore. Here after a visit to the Borstal Institution, Mr. icholas, Superintendent, and Mr. E. H Wallace, I.C.S., District Judge, were examined by the Committee.

At Coimbatore Lt., Col., C. F Fearnside I. M. S., Superintendent of the Jail, met the members of the Committee at the Railway station and motored them to Central Jail. The members of the Committee were taken round the several parts of the jail the Quarantine yard, Kitchen, Civil Debtors' yard, Factory, Tent shop, Press room, Hospital, School room and Dye shop. As this is one of the biggest jails in the Presidency, where about 1,400 convicts are employed in varied and profitable industries, a few hours were spent in detail d inspection. The School room where convicts below 30 years of age are given education and the Press where the convicts employed in printing created interest. The committee then proceeded to the Superintendent's Office, and the evidence of Lt. Col. C.F. Fearnside I. M. S, was taken.

EVIDENCE.

(a) Q.—Do you approve of the system of classifying jails in India, on the basis of prison population or accommodation and of basing the pay of Superintendents on such classification?

A.—Yes. Pay should be graded according to the length of service.

(b) Q.—What maximum would you fix to the accommodation to be provided for in—(1) Central, and (2) District Jail?

A.—1st class Central Jail, 2,000 Prisoners; 2nd class Central Jail, 1,000 Prisoners: District Jail, 500 Prisoners.

I have been in the Jail department since 1893. I have been in executive charge of District and Central Jails as well as Civil Surgeon in several districts. I was also Senior Medical Officer of the Andamans for five years. I am of opinion that the pay of the Superintendents should be graded in the manner of that of Police officers. I prefer graded scale to time scale. I suggest that there should be two grades and that suitable persons should be selected to the higher scale.

Q.—Have you any recommendations on the subject of jail construction in India?

A.—Improvements in cell construction, locking arrangements, more up-to-date kitchens, and food preparation and distribution, sewage disposal.

No back to back cells. Cells to be constructed with open fronts with enclosed expanded metal verandahs. Night Watchmen might then do the guarding.

There should be an improved locking arrangement to facilitate locking up at nights. Cooking ought to be done by steam, distribution of the food should be in covered vans. Dining rooms should be built so that prisoners can eat in comfort during inclement weather. Prisoners should have facilities for washing their plates in the dining hall. At present the food is served on little platforms in the open with the result that the ground round it becomes insanitary.

Q.—All this will cost a good deal of money would it not?

A.—I don't think so. At present I understand the cooking is done by steam in Rangoon and I don't see why it should not be done here. At present there is too much handling of the food, I consider the kitchen should be at the back of the jail instead of at the entrance. The drains from the kitchen and grain-cleaning stores run right through the jail on both sides with the result that flies are numerous and the water supply is insufficient to keep them thoroughly cleaned. My idea is that the kitchen should be so placed that all sullage should go straight out to the garden. The storage and cleaning of the food stuff and the cooking should be done in one enclosure at the back of the prison so as to form a complete unit.

(c) Q.—SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS. Have you any experience of the plan of promoting officers of the Jailor grade to the post of Superintendent of a jail; if so, how far in your judgment has it been successful?

A.—Many of my old Jailors in this Presidency have been promoted to Superintendent's grade. Several have attained first class jails, and have done remarkably well. This system has proved successful.

(b) Q. Are you in favour of entrusting the Medical men to beSuperintendent of—(a) Central Jails, and (b) District Jails. If so, what remarks have you to make regarding the recruitment of Medical Superintendents in the past, if not what other method of recruitment of Superintendents could you recommend.

A.—1st Class Central Jails should be manned by Commissioned Medical Officers (I. M. S.) other jails by selected Jailors and on no account should outsiders be appointed to the department as Superintendents as the successful and proper treatment of criminals needs specially experienced management. The District Jails should have wholetime Superintendents selected from specially qualified Jailors. The Assistant to the D. M. & S. O. should be the Medical Officer of the Jail and the District Medical Officer consulting physician to the prison.

(a) Q.—JAIL ESTABLISHMENT. Remuneration for the several classes of jail officers in your province. Is it adequate?

A.—Pay of the Jail officials inadequate. Jailors, Deputy Jailors and Assistant Jailors should have the same grade and pay as the Police department.

(b) Warder Establishment.

A.—Recruiting depot should be established at any one of the centres attached to a big jail from where trained men can be drafted into vacancies as is done in the Police department, selection of recruits being entrusted to a senior Superintendent subject to approval of the Inspector-General.

(c) Warders should be graded commencing from Rs. 15 to chief warder Rs. 50, to ensure a better class of men.

Q.—Have the Police any part guarding the jails in your province? Have you any recommendation to make on the subject?

A.—Police guarding not recommended, for any jail not even in Sub-jails as Under-trial prisoners are likely to be influenced and ill-treated by the Police, while under custody.

Q.—Are you satisfied with the arrangements for the medical care and nursing of sick prisoners in the jails of your province? Have you any suggestions to make on this question?

A.—No. Trained orderlies from the Medical department, a type of ward boy in male prison and ward women in female prisons in the same manner like medical assistants are trained and drafted. The service should be a wholetime jail service as in England.

There should be trained orderlies for nursing patients in jails and the haphazard way in which it is now done should be given up. At present not only short term prisoners but also convicts serving long terms are put on to nursing as there are no trained nursing orderlies. It is not part of a prisoner's punishment to look after cholera, influenza, and small-pox cases and thus endanger their lives from infection.

Q.—Have you any views to express regarding the present form of punishment of prisoners for jail offences?

ence of whippi
ssaults and mutiny [illegible]

Q.—Do you approve of the system of emplo
onvicts as convict officers? What are your re
endations?

A.—Yes, Especially as an encouragemen
tter behaviour among long term convicts
ould receive a more varied diet and other
ssions according to grade, such as fruits tob
a ration, books and papers of interesting nat

Q.—LABOUR FOR PRISONERS.—Do you
the present method,

A.—Yes.

b)—Do you consider that the employment o
ver-driven machinery in jails is justifiable?

—The results of Coimbatore Jail more th
ifies the employment of power-driven mac
y in all big jails. It makes the labour of p
ers more remunerative, thus tending to less
cost of upkeep, and it is further of an edu
al value.

!—REMISSION OF SENTENCES.—What are yo
ws upon the system of remission of sentenc

.—Present system adequate. Short term m
uld not earn any remission. Gratuity is giv
noney to prisoners for exceptionally go
k and according to grade. I do not thi
should be given the money to spend whi
il, and if it is desirable I would pay them
and not in money. The system of granti
ission is popular and leads to improved co
. Convicts profer remission to money. Th
nary remission at present earned is about
th a year. A prisoner sentenced to less tha
ear receives no remission. I would n
t remission to prisoners with six montl
ence, but would limit it to prisoners with or
as at present. The Superintendent has g
ority to grant remission for extra wor
ial remission is given for good conduct.
: the present concession as regards remissic
fficient and need not be increased.

—LETTERS AND VISITS?

—System adequate. Special interview ha
be constructed near the gate.

—CELLULAR AND ASSOCIATION SYSTEMS?

—Yes.

—Are you in favour of separate cells or asso
n wards?

—No.

—SEPARATE CONFINEMENT.—Are prisoner
ar province are subject to separate confine
Do you approve of the existing rule on th
ct?

—Separate confinement not recommended
to depressent effects.

—Are you in favour of
of offenders which s
l treatment in jails?

—At present there i
ers in favour of the b
ing rice diets. This
ated and all receive th
ntent inside the jail.

To be Cont

The Madras Mail
18.1.20.

THE JAIL COMMITTEE.

SITTINGS IN MADRAS.

The Jail Committee commenced its sittings in Madras to-day at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George. The composition of the Committee as follows:—Sir Alexander Cardew, President; Sir James DuBoulay, Colonel J. Jackson I.M.S. Khan Bahadur Ahmed Hussain, Prince D. M. Dorai Raja, Mr. N. C. Mitchell Innes K. C. and Sir Walter Buchanan. Mr. D. Johnstone, I.C.S., Secretary, was also present.

MR. P. HANNYNGTON.

Mr. P. Hannyngton, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, was the first witness examined. In the course of his examination by Sir Alexander Cardew, the witness said that it was a serious drawback for managers of criminal settlements not to know the vernaculars. Excepting three settlements in the Presidency, namely, those at Tuticorin, Azzinagar and Kavali, the rest of the settlements were at present being managed by the Salvation Army. The average type of the Salvation Army officer was incapable of learning the vernacular, because he lacked general education. In the opinion of witness, it was unlikely that wives of convicts sent to the Andamans would care to join their husbands there. It would take some years for any Du Boulay said that he had no faith marriage agency for Andaman convicts, to build up a connection with the Andamans. If one should be established the Salvation Army ought to do useful work.

The witness in reply to Sir James in walled criminal settlements. Only newly formed settlements were now guarded by the police. As the settlement grew old and settlers got to settle down, the ponce guards were removed, and the Salvation Army people ran the settlement themselves. The criminal tribes in Southern India were not agriculturists. If they owned lands it was only to serve as a blind. In the opinion of the witness, it would take one or two generations for the criminal tribes to be turned into agriculturists. Criminal settlements did not serve as places for hiding stolen property, except sometimes the Yerukula settlements. At the same time the witness would advocate the criminal settlements being one or two districts removed from the homes of the settlers. The criminal settlements were not at present raiding centres either. The witness would prefer the Salvation Army to manage criminal settlements. He primarily preferred the Salvation Army from an administrative point of view.

The witness replying to Sir Walter Buchanan said there should be a Boarding School attached to criminal settlements where children could be brought up.

Replying to Khan Bahadur Mahomed Hussain, the witness said that the Salvation Army incurred no expenses at all by running criminal settlements. All expenses were met by Government.

Replying to Prince Dorai Rajah, the witness said that he was not opposed to releasing prisoners under Section 401 of the Criminal Procedure Code. He was in favour of maintaining the system of simple imprisonment but would like some light form of labour attached to it. The witness did not think that fines should take the place of short term imprisonments. In his opinion, fines should not be allowed to be collected by instalments because the system would become very complicated.

In reply to Colonel Jackson, the witness said that the Salvation Army managed the settlements very cheaply. The officers who looked after the settlements were all fired with religious zeal and set about their work with much enthusiasm. The zeal of the Salvation Army officers was a valuable asset indeed and made up for any deficiency on the score of ignorance of the vernaculars.

Mr. G F. Paddison, I.C.S., was the next witness examined. He said:

The advantages of Salvation Army management are obvious. They have a permanent agency for this class of work. If a Manager goes on leave, or if he turns out a failure, they can replace him. This is of the greatest importance as a smaller organisation might find one man who liked and was fitted for this work, but if he fell ill, and turned out unable to carry on his work, the settlement might be

In reply to Mr. Mitchell Innes, the witness said that it would not do to restrict the religious work of the Salvation Army, but there could not be any objection at the same time to giving religions other than Christianity also a chance in the criminal settlements.

Mr. J. H. Melville, Inspector of European and Training Schools, was next examined. In the course of his written answers he said:—

I am strongly in favour of children's courts as part of the machinery for dealing with children (under 14) and young persons (i.e., those between 14 and 16) under the proposed Children Bill. As the methods of dealing with children enumerated in the question are included in the Children Bill which I assisted to draft, and as I had experience, as Assistant Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools under the Home Office in England, of these methods, perhaps it is hardly necessary to say that I am in favour of them. I would suggest that the committee be given a copy of the Madras Children Bill.

I would point out, however, that children's courts, though very useful are not absolutely essential, Although the Reformatory and Industrial school system has been in force in Great Britain for over sixty years, juvenile courts were not added until after the passing of the Children Act, 1908. For many years children were brought up before the ordinary courts, though in Birmingham there had been a special court for these cases for some time.

The chief object of a juvenile court is not, as is sometimes supposed, to protect children from the atmosphere of the ordinary court. This, though important, is a secondary object, and in India is not perhaps so necessary as in England. The real value of a special court dealing with children is that the magistrate, who should be specially chosen for his interest in this work, and who is not hampered by the procedure in force in ordinary courts, is able to enquire fully into the circumstances which caused the child to be brought before him and can then decide how best to deal with the case—whether to send the child to an institution or to deal with him in some other way. He should be assisted by probation officers, and the parents, if there are any, should always be summoned. The ordinary magistrate has no time to make such an enquiry.

With regard to age, I think that ages adopted in the English Children Act, viz, that a "child" must be under 14 and a "young person" between 14 and 16, are most suitable. I am in favour of a separate institution on the Borstal plan for the detention of anolescent prisoners. The minimum period of detention should be one year and age limits between 16 and 21.

The Alipore Juvenile Jail is literally a juvenile Jail. It has not yet been developed on the lines of a Borstal institution. To enable this to be done, legislation will be necessary empowering magistrates in certain cases to send offenders over 16 and under 21 to Alipore for not less than one year (perhaps longer) or more than three years instead of sentencing them to short terms of imprisonment. Only offenders who appear likely to become habituals should be dealt with in this way.

Offenders under 16 would be sent to Reformatory and Industrial schools, if the proposed Children Bill becomes law. We should then have a complete system for dealing with juvenile crime. First would come the Industrial school, which would be chiefly for homeless and destitute children under 14 whose circumstances render them liable to drift into crime, but also for actual offenders too young for a Reformatory. Then the Reformatory for boys and girls between 12 and 16 who have committed offences or have rendered themselves liable to imprisonment in default of security. And finally the Borstal institutions at Alipore, and perhaps elsewhere, to which offenders over 16 and under 21 could be sent."

In November, 1916, I visited the Salvation Army Girls' Home at Nellore in which there were 15 girls from the criminal tribe settlement at Kalichedu. The remaining children in the school, the strength of which was about 70, were the children of Salvation Army workers or orphans taken in by the Superintendent (Miss Dunn).

This home was very well managed and the criminal tribe girls behaved just as well as the other children.

I have also visited the Hazaribagh Reformatory, Behar, in which there were some criminal tribe boys. Those boys also behaved equally as well as the other boys in this school. I think therefore that these children should be

with the work as a general rule. On the other hand, there are great disadvantages, one of the greatest of which is that the headquarters of the body are so far away that communication with them takes up a great deal of time. It is very seldom that personal discussion with their senior officers is possible and these senior officers are only rarely able to inspect and keep in touch with the Managers of the settlements. It is therefore most desirable, if not absolutely necessary, if the settlements in Madras are to be a success, that a branch of the Army headquarters which deals with criminal reclamation be established in the Presidency. This branch should contain an officer well acquainted with accounts who should be continually inspecting and advising the Managers as to the method of preparing their accounts and checking them on the spot. He would also be able to explain and discuss the financial difficulties of settlements with the Accountant-General and the Special Officer in charge of the settlements. If this had been done before, the difficulties at Sitanagaram, at Bhumannagadda and at Azizanagar would probably not have occurred or at all events they would have been speedily rectified.

Another disadvantage of the Salvation Army management is that, as a general rule, the officers deputed to work the settlements are not as a rule acquainted, at all events at first, with the vernacular of the criminals. This is, however, gradually being corrected.

Experience has, in my opinion, made it clear that settlements, at all events for the first ten years of their existence, should not be too large and should give opportunities for industrial as well as purely agricultural work. Stuartpuram, which was the great success of all the settlements at first has now had two bad years running, and there has consequently been considerable difficulty in carrying on this year.

It is most important that new settlers should not be sent in until adequate arrangements have been made for their reception.

As a general rule the settlements in this Presidency are too large if anything, and should on no account be increased without the sanction of Government. The success or failure of a settlement depends almost entirely on the man who is at the head of it, but the most competent Manager cannot do much reclamation work if the number exceeds a certain figure, and it is especially difficult for a Manager who has made a good start to find that a number of almost incorrigible persons are being added to his charge. The small settlement is, of course, more expensive but it is the personal element alone which makes for reclamation.

The great difficulty in all dealing with the tribes is the incorrigible and a settlement for incorrigibles is a necessity which is now under consideration. The one at Guntur is not in any sense penal and moreover it is full.

Children, except children of absconders or persons in jail, are not separated as a rule. The best solution seems to be that adopted by the Rev. S. D. Bawden—a boarding school attached to the settlement where the settlers are allowed to see their families at fixed times. If the children are entirely removed one great tie to keep the settlers where they are will be removed.

Replying to Sir Alexander Cardew, the witness said that he was in favour of the Salvation Army being the chief managers of settlements of criminal tribes. He believed that it would be possible to work reformation among these people. What was essential for criminal settlements was to have the right sort of managers. The witness attached much importance to personal influence. It would be well if managers knew the vernacular. He was for having boarding schools attached to criminal settlements where children could be kept.

Replying to Khan Bahadur Ahmed Hussain, the witness said that the Salvation Army was a cheap agency and the work done by it so far in running criminal settlements was satisfactory.

Replying to Prince Dorai Raja, the witness said that he was satisfied with the way the settlements were being worked by the Salvation Army. At the same time there might be also scope for improvement in the work. The witness had not heard any complaints on the score of the Salvation Army being a proselytising agency.

cases under the proposed Children Act and sent to institutions. They are exactly the kind of children to whom part IV of the Children Act is intended to apply, viz., children who are likely to drift into crime by reason of bad home surroundings. They would come under one of the descriptions in clause 29, i.e., "under the care of a parent or guardian who, by reason of criminal or drunken habits, is unfit to have care of the child."

If dealt with in this way, the would be, to a great extent, separated from their parents—in many cases entirely so—but I would not make this an absolute rule as a great deal would depend on circumstances.

At Hazaribagh I found that the difficulty about these boys was the question of disposal on leaving the school. Under the Criminal Tribes Act, all members of these tribes have to be registered by the Police and may afterwards be subjected to strict police surveillance. Employers naturally objected to taking boy-members of a criminal tribe under these circumstances and there was nothing left for them to do but to return to their own people. I discussed the question with the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, and he told me that he would have no objection to boys belonging to criminal tribes who were considered by the superintendent of the school to be of good character being exempted from registration. The District Magistrate has power under the proviso to Section 5 of the Criminal Tribes Act to exempt any individual memoers of a tribe, and if these children are dealt with, as I recommend, under the Children Act, orders should be issued to District Magistrates on this question.

The Committee at this stage adjourned for the luncheon interval.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Her Excellency presided at a meeting of the Lady Ampthill Nurses Institute Committee at the Institute yesterday afternoon.

Captain Roark (1st Life Guards, attached 34th Poona Horse) has arrived at Government House.

The Hon'ble Sir William Marris and Mr. Benson have left Government House.

ANJUMAN-I ISLAHUL MUSLIMIN, MADRAS.—A correspondent writes:—In furtherance of the work of this Association, an Islamic Three Mission, consisting of selected young boys from three night schools opened by the Anjuman, is being organised to recite some verses from the Koran, followed by short Urdu poems set to music, in view to attract persons to gather at the meetings proposed to be held at public places, analogous to the missions of other religionists both in the metropolis and elsewhere, Sermons will be preached next in Urdu and other vernaculars followed by lectures in English. The Association appeals for the services of active helpers in the direction and will readily take as its co-operators any gentlemen in the mofussil who can advance its interests in the welfare of the Mahomedan community.

What is said to be the oldest harp in the world is preserved in the Louvre Museum in Paris. It was found in an Egyptian tomb and is nearly 4,000 years old. Others dating back 3,000 years have been discovered, while the instrument was held in such high regard by the ancient Celtic races that harpers were treated with veneration and distinction, their lands being free and their persons sacred. In his interesting booklet on the harp, Sir Robert Hadfield, the steel magnate, who has made a study of the history of the instrument, mentions that Ireland's most famous harp is now in Trinity College, Dublin. This belonged to the Irish monarch, Brian Borumba, who came to the throne in 1005 A. D. An extraordinary incident in the history of the instrument concerns its presentation by King Brian's son Donagh, to the Pope of that time, John XVIII, in order to obtain absolution for the murder of his brother Teig. For a while the harp was deposited in the Vatican, being ultimately sent by Pope Leo X to King Henry VIII, with the title "Defender of the Faith" written under the crown, which was of massive gold. By Henry VIII's orders the harp was adopted in the national arms of Ireland and represented on the Irish coins.

INDIAN JAILS COMMISSION.

At Madras.

The Indian Jails Commission commenced their enquiry this morning at the Library Room attached to the Council Chamber, Fort St. George. The Commission consists of Sir Alexander Cardew (Chairman), Sir James H. Du Boulay, Colonel James Jackson, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Walter J. Buchanan, Khan Bahadur Khalifa Syed Hamid Hussain, Messrs. Dakshinamurthi, Dorai Rajah of Pudukotta, and Norman G. Mitchell-Innes.

The first witness to be examined was Mr. P. Hannyngton, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, and in the course of his evidence he stated:—

The voluntary Donga Woddar settlement at Siddapuram of Kurnool district, and the Kallar settlement in Madura district, worked under Section 10, Criminal Tribes Act. As regards the working of settlements generally, I am still of the same opinion as when I sent my report to Government on 18th January 1917 with my suggestion that Government should appoint an officer to have individual control of all settlements. My suggestion was for the employment of a whole-time Police officer, who would have control not only of settlements, but would closely supervise the work done under the provision of Section 10 of the Act. I am still of opinion that an officer with large powers should be in control of settlement work, but I now think that in order to avoid any mistaken impression that settlements are run for the benefit of the Police, it will be better that the controlling officers should not be a Police officer. The chief difficulty of the work is financial, and it is important that the controlling officer should have powers to give managers orders or promise of assistance without the long delays necessitated by references to Government. Most of our settlements are under the management of officers of the Salvation Army. I consider the agency satisfactory, but capable of improvement. I have noted on this point in my letter No. C. 27-2, dated 18th January, 1917, referred to above. It has to be remembered that all settlement work in this Presidency has been experimental. There was no former experience to guide us. The general practice has not been to separate children from their parents. We have a Boys' school at Closepet and Bangalore and send girls to the Salvation Army school at Nellore. These are the children of settlers who have absconded or are in jail. In Mr. Bawden's settlement at Kavali, he has a boarding system by which children are only allowed to see their parents at stated times. Parents of children are allowed to pay short visits to their children in Salvation Army schools at Bangalore and Closepet and in the Girls' school at Nellore, once in six months. The children who have passed the III standard or their ninth year, are all in the Boarding School of the Mission at Kavali under a Lady Superintendent (Miss Bullard). The net cost with the exception of the Manager's salary is borne by Government. The question of separating children from their parents has been discussed on several occasions. In my opinion the system might be of benefit to the children. On the other hand such a system would be harsh and we could hardly expect any permanent reformation of the older members in settlements if it was enforced.

CRIMINAL SETTLEMENTS.

Mr. G. F. Paddison in his evidence stated:—

As regards the working of the settlements, Pitanagaram, Stuartpuram, Guntur, Bhumannagadda, Perambur and Pallavaram are under the management of the Salvation Army. Kavali is under the Rev. S. D. [illegible] of the American Baptist Mission. Sharapatnam is under the management of Messrs. Parry & Co.'s Agent. [illegible] is under the direct control of the District Magistrate with a Police Inspector as Manager as are the Voluntary settlements in Kurnool and Madura. The site of the latter has been condemned on grounds of malaria (for this reason it was never allowed this year. It is most important that new settlers should not be sent in until adequate arrangements have been made for their reception. As a general rule the settlements in this presidency are too large if anything, and should on no account be increased without the sanction of Government. The success or failure of a settlement depends almost entirely on the man who is at the head of it, but the most competent Manager cannot do much reclamation work if the number exceeds a certain figure, and it is especially difficult for a Manager who has made a good start to find that a number of almost incorrigible persons are being added to his charge. The small settlement is of course more expensive but it is the personal element alone which makes for reclamation. The greatest difficulty in all dealing with the tribes is the incorrigible and a settlement for incorrigibles is a necessity which is now under consideration. The one at Guntur is not in any sense penal and moreover it is full. Children, except children of abscondees or persons in jail, are not separated as a rule. The best solution seems to be that adopted by the Rev. S. D. Bawden—a boarding school attached to the settlement where the settlers are allowed to see their families at fixed times. If the children are entirely removed, one great tie to keep the settlers where they are will be removed.

Mr. J. H. Melville, in the course of his evidence, stated:—I am strongly in favour of children's courts as part of the machinery for dealing with "children" (under 14) and "young persons" (i.e., those between 14 and 16) under the proposed Childrens Bill. As the methods of dealing with children enumerated in the question are included in the Childrens Bill which I assisted to draft, and as I had experience as Assistant Inspector of Reformatory and industrial schools under the Home Office in England of these methods, perhaps it is hardly necessary to say that I am in favour of them. I would suggest that the committee be given a copy of the Madras Childrens Bill. I would point out, however, that children's courts, though very useful, are not absolutely essential. Although the Reformatory and industrial school system has been in force in Great Britain for over sixty years, juvenile courts were not added until after the passing of the Childrens Act, 1908. For many years children were brought up before the ordinary courts, though in Birmingham there had been a special court for these cases for some time.

The chief object of a juvenile court is not, as is sometimes supposed, to protect children from the atmosphere of the ordinary court. This, though important, is a secondary object, and in India is not perhaps so necessary as in England. The real value of special court dealing with children is that the magistrate, who should be specially chosen for his interest in this work, and who is not hampered by the procedure in force in ordinary courts, is able to inquire fully into the circumstances which caused the child to be brought before him and can then decide how best to deal with the case—whether to send the child to an institution or to deal with him in some other way. He should be assisted by probation officers, and the parents, if there are any, should always be summoned. The ordinary magistrate has no time to make such an inquiry. With regard to age, I think that the ages adopted in the English Children Act, viz, that a "child" must be under 14 and a "young person" between 14 and 16, are most suitable.

I am in favour of a separate institution on the Borstal plan for the detention of adolescent prisoners. The minimum period of detention should be one year and the age limits between 16 and 21.

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The Commission at this stage rose for lunch.

+ Juvenile Offenders Act here & this
This is the same as Bill in Madras Mail of 10.1.

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Major J. P. Cameron, Inspector General of Prisons, in the course of his evidence stated:—"I approve of central jails being divided into two classes but do not consider it necessary for district jails to be so divided. The salaries of officers of the Indian Medical Service, appointed as medical Superintendents of central jails, have been recently raised and are on the whole satisfactory. The salaries of non-medical Superintendents of central and district jails require to be raised in order to attract suitable officers to serve in the department. The site chosen for constructing a jail should be a moderately elevated spot, not too shut in, free from adverse conditions likely to render the jail unhealthy and with facilities for securing good drainage and a sound water-supply. Many old jailers are now Superintendents of central and district jails in this Presidency and have done remarkably well. The system of promoting selected jailors should continue. All central jails should, in my opinion, be entrusted to medical Superintendents, preferably officers of the Indian Medical Service. If commissioned medical officers of the Indian Medical Service are not available for all central jails, I would recommend recruitment of non-medical officers—ex-army officers if possible—by direct appointment, in the event of suitable District Jail Superintendents not being available for promotion. All district jails should have full-time Superintendents selected from specially qualified jailors; and on no account should outsiders be brought in as District Jail Superintendents, unless a suitable jailor is not available for promotion. The scale of remuneration for the jail officers is inadequate, and, consequently, recruitment of suitable officers is becoming increasingly difficult. The pay and prospects should be such as to attract the best material procurable, as the Jail department requires men of good class good physique and good temperament. It is impossible for efficient discipline to be maintained and reformatory influences exerted if the jail establishment is not made up of the right stamp of men. If the strength of the warder establishment is increased, as suggested under clause (c), and the pay raised substantially, no difficulty should be experienced in obtaining the class of men we require, many of whom would be ex-sepoys of the Indian Army.

There should be a permanent subordinate Jail Medical Department entirely under the control of the Inspector-General of Prisons. Recruitment will not be difficult if conditions of service are made sufficiently attractive. Training of newly joined medical subordinates under this scheme would take place at the or two Central Jails under the superintendence of whole time Commissioned Medical officers, and they would be drafted therefrom to different jails. No trained nursing orderlies are available in jail hospitals, and it is considered that at least three nursing orderlies should be employed in each Central Jail and two in each District Jail. By this means, jails would be provided with a permanent and competent nursing staff, the want of which is actually felt. Penal diet and whipping are seldom resorted to now, except in grave offences. It is necessary to retain these punishments as they undoubtedly prove a formidable deterrent factor in the maintenance of discipline. In Borstal institutions school discipline is all that is required; and the imposition of fetters, handcuffs, penal diet, solitary confinement and flogging should thought necessary to create a division or class of offenders for special treatment. State prisoners should, of course, be kept apart from others. All habituals classified as such should be confined in separate jails from casual offenders. It is far from desirable that prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment should be exempt from all labour for many and obvious reasons. A great many of the assaults and riots that occur in jails are brought about by the action of prisoners belonging to this class of weak-minded prisoners. They require special supervision and treatment and must be kept apart. Taking all things into consideration, including the legal, moral and financial objections that have repeatedly been put forward by various experts to the system of transportation to the Andamans, I am inclined to the opinion that the Andamans should be abandoned as a penal settlement and all future life convicts retained in India to undergo their sentences in Indian jails. A fine should only be imposed when the offender is known to be in a position to pay it, and the amount should be fixed according to his means. A reasonable limit of time should be given for the payment of a fine, and payment on the instalment system should be accepted. I consider the principle of the indeterminate sentence should be made applicable to juveniles and adolescents who are sentenced to undergo detention in Borstal institutions, subject to a maximum period of detention of five years. In no case should boys be detained under this system beyond the maximum age limit fixed for Borstal treatment. Except in grave offences, I favour the release on probation of first offenders. The offender should be bound over, with or without security, and handed over to parents, guardian, honorary probation officer, aid society or home, according to circumstances, for the period of probation, who would undertake responsibility for his good behaviour. I do not advocate the system of suspension of sentence after conviction. Short sentences of one month and under neither deter nor reform more specially when carried out in subsidiary jails where strict discipline and suitable labour are not always to be had. If the circumstances of the case do not call for a long sentence, one or other of the following forms of punishment would prove more suitable:—(1) Fines if necessary on the instalment system, (2) Conditional release, (3) Release on affording security for good behaviour, (4) Whipping. Imprisonment as at present carried out is not sufficiently deterrent owing to various factors. Until, however, casuals and habituals are completely separated, and prisoners of the juvenile and adolescent class confined entirely apart from adults, and the improvements advocated under sub-paragraph (a) brought about, it is not likely that the mental and moral atmosphere necessary to bring about reformation in the true sense of the word, will be attained. More attention might be paid to extension of education, regular lectures by selected visitors on subjects, religious, moral and otherwise, likely to appeal to the imagination and instil a desire to reform and do well in life; provision of good libraries; the inculcation of military precision; regular physical drill. All this tends to smarten up a man and make him realize the meaning of discipline, apart altogether from improving his general health, mental outlook and physique. The jail teacher should in addition give discourses on general subjects such as temperance, chastity, self control, patriotism, and the like; and the medical subordinates should lectures from time to time on subjects such as sanitation, domestic hygiene, cleanliness, the evils of venereal disease, malaria and its prevention, flies as disease carriers, the value of vaccination, first aid, etc. The prisoner's day in jail should be fully occupied from the time he leaves his cell in the morning till he retires to it in the evening. I am convinced of the advantages of the system for well-behaved casuals of all classes who have undergone [illegible] sentences are of good behaviour

(a sister department cannot be said to be competing with private trade, and I cannot see the force of fixing a percentage on account of profit, if thereby it is possible for the private supplier to tender at a slightly lower rate than the jail department. By doing this, no Government Department could possibly obtain more favourable prices elsewhere, and all goods would have to be obtained from jails. In this way a regular flow of suitable work would be obtained; jail industries would improve; Government would save a vast sum of money annually, which is at present being paid out to private firms, and the vexed question of providing suitable labour for prisoners would for ever be at an end. I consider justifiable the introduction of power-driven machinery with the provison that power-driven machinery should be confined to one or two jails only, in each province, to cope with large regular orders for Government consuming departments. As the material turned out is for supply to Government departments and not for general sale in the open market, it cannot be said that jails by utilizing machinery are competing unduly with private enterprise. The largest out-turn in the shortest time is what is sought; and the educational value of training prisoners in the use of power-driven machinery, to enable them to obtain suitable employment on release, must not be lost sight of. The system of granting remissions of sentences works satisfactorily, and is a great incentive to good behaviour and industry. The present rules regulating (*a*) the receipt and writing of letters by prisoners, and (*b*) interviews with prisoners are considered adequate. Suitable interview halls require to be built in connection with main gates of jails on the central passage and cubicle system. The administrative and reformative value of cell confinement cannot be gainsaid, and the cellular system permits of castes and individuals uncongenial to one another being lodged apart and reduces the risks of contamination. The association principle is responsible for much evil in jails. All the plotting and scheming against authority, the unnatural offences, the breeding of habitual offenders and the like goes on in association wards; and there is no argument that can be put forward in favour of the system that cannot be overridden by stronger arguments against it. As long as separate cellular accommodation is provided for, it is not

have honesty. It seems to me, however that the system cannot be worked properly or extensively, until an aid society is formed to assist supervising and obtaining suitable work and quarters, and industrial homes under Government control have been established, with a view to aiding prisoners at release. I am in favour of separate institutions on the Borstal plan for the detention of adolescent prisoners. Short sentences under the Borstal system are useless and unprofitable—a waste of time, money and endeavour. I think the time has come for Indian gentlemen of standing and means to be reminded of their responsibilities with regard to the after-care of Borstal inmates, and homeless and helpless prisoners released from jail. The establishment of a Prisoners' Aid Society in this Presidency has been engaging my attention, and it is hoped that before long the formation of such a society will result in an improved organization for dealing with the after-care of Borstal inmates and others. I consider that every properly formed Prisoners' Aid Society in India should be assisted financially by Government. Unfortunately, the majority of visitors appointed know little and care less about jail administration, and until the public are educated in matters pertaining to prison methods and reform, it is unlikely that really suitable visitors will be forthcoming at any rate from non-official community. The working of the various criminal settlements is generally regarded as satisfactory. It is undoubtedly to the children that we must look for the general success of criminal settlements and, provided they are brought up under strict sanitary and hygienic conditions, I think, we can safely rely on the missionary agencies, responsible for their education and training, to bring them up in such a manner as to make them respectable and law-abiding members of the community. I am in favour of the complete removal of children from their parents, if the latter belong to a criminal tribe and have criminal instincts, as otherwise they cannot be brought up in a suitable atmosphere. The advantage of segregating young children in the manner suggested so as to permit of their parents seeing them from time to time lies in the fact that the parents are contented and happy, knowing that the children are close at hand and well cared for, whereas if taken right away, they are apt to get unsettled and

anxious and unwilling to remain in the settlement away from their children. At this stage the Committee adjourned to meet to-morrow at 10 A. M.

by Government without refer-
ther to the Surgeon-General
the Sanitary Commissioner.
o make these settlements healthy a
iderable expenditure of money will
ary. There should be a Resident
Officer solely provided for the
f the settlement. Such work is
unpopular with Sub-Assistant
as they find it difficult to live in
t-of-the-way places. They are
he settlers who are mostly heredi-
es and they can obtain no private
s well as get no additional allow-

ral evidence he stated that a resi-
cal officer ought to be appointed if
nte[illegible] keep the criminal settlement
He recommended an increased
Sub-Assistant Surgeons in jails
o make it more popular and attract
nedical men. Male nurses should be
and Rs. 20 will be the amount that
ract men. If the superintendent
an I. M. S. it would be
ous to have one Assistant Surgeon
g jail and he must have two Sub.
Surgeons and trained nurses to help
e boys in the reformatory were low
and mentally compared to an
oy. If they wanted to give as much
id to prisoners as they gave in Eng-
would be depriving the free popula-
e essential medical help, as the pro-
medical practitioners was very small
g the population of the Presidency.

MR. KESAVA PILLAI.

Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai in his
atement said :—
be well for the jail population, if the
of the medical officer is
to their health and their food
aking the medical officer the ad-
r of the jail is to make the doctor
narian forgetful of his primary duty.
hink the Superintendants should
owledge of the prison systems in
ountries and be conversant with

safeguard against tyranny inside the jail. These visiting Magistrates, being unpaid Justices of the Peace, periodically appointed, there will be better check on the abuse of power in prison.

In his oral evidence he said that he would advocate that men for post of Superintendants of jails should be selected by competitive examination. He would have no objection to competent jailors being appointed as Superintendents of central jails. He would restrict corporal punishment only to cases of mutiny and violence to one another. In cases of contumacious behaviour and entire refusal to work corporal punishment might be inflicted after having exhausted other punishments, such as penal diet. All serious punishments should be dealt with by Honorary Magistrates. He had heard of ill-treatment meted out by convict warders over other convicts. People of a criminal gang convicted of grave offences should not be made convict-warders. Persons convicted of technical offences ought not to be sent to jail. The class of non-official visitors was not carefully selected, and he suggested the nomination of Honorary Magistrates as non-official visitors. As regards the criminal settlement at Kavali, he had heard complaints from settlers that their wages were not properly paid that they had no clothing, that they were dragged back and locked up if they ran away, and put up before a Magistrate. Even after having undergone the term of imprisonment passed by the Magistrate they were again handed over to the authorities of the same settlement and this he thought very hard and pleaded for some other device whereby these people could live with more freedom. One of the female settlers told him that the European Manager was good but the underlings were giving great trouble. The Inspector-General of prisons should not be one previously connected with Indian prisons and he might be one outside India having prison experience.

The Committee will meet again to-day at 10A. M.

United States should be introduced in India.

In his oral evidence he said that the Salvation Army was doing a good deal of beneficent work with regard to released prisoners and Hindu Societies, such as the Depressed Classes Mission Society and Social Reform Leagues, could be made to undertake such work.

MR. SADULLA BADSHA SAHIB.

Mr. Mahomed Sadulla Badsha Sahib, in the course of his evidence, stated that the present medical arrangements in jail were the best and so special modification could be made in this respect. He suggested a bench consisting of the Jail Superintendent and three non official visitors for disposal of jail offences. The non-official visitors got complaints from the prisoners with regard to diet, as many of them were accustomed to rice diet and it would be better if the non-official visitors were empowered to make recommendations with regard to diet. The non-official visitors would like to go round the jail without any jail officials other than a warder. The deterrent or reformative effects of a prison would have no effect on men sentenced to simple imprisonment if work was not exacted from them according to their position and status in life. They should have an experience of the prick of a jail life. Transportation would have indeed a deterrent effect if these convicts were given a good training in the Andamans, and, as the reformatory effects would continue to be better if they were given manual and industrial training, the system of transportation to the Andamans should be retained. The Christians had their chapel in the jail premises and in a similar manner the Hindus and Mahomedans might be provided with a temple and mosque respectively.

MR. OOSMAN SAHIB.

Mr. Mahomed Oosman Sahib, in his evidence, said :—

In the course of my instruction to the Mahommadan prisoners I used frequently to refer to my religion to demonstrate to them

liar, Messrs. N. R. Balakrishna Iyer, Sadulla Badsha Sahib, Devadoss, E. H. Bower, Md. Ibrahim Sahib and several o medical officers attached tothe various dist of the city. Precisely at 5-30 P.M. Sir Alexa Cardew arrived and was received by Bahadur Dr. Koman and Dr. Venkatas A pleasant half-hour was spent in introd tions and conversation and the party adjourned to partake of light refr ments provided on beautifully deco ed tiny tables, the caterer] b the proprietor of Clarence Hotel. part of the programme was made all the m pleasant by a fine display of day-light works. Sword-play followed and then students of the Royapuram Medical Sch entertained the guest with a devil da and this was much appreciated. A co recitation by a student of theMedical Coll followed and this was equally applau A brilliant display of fire-works conclu this interesting function, and before depart Sir Alexander Cardew expressed deep appreciation of the entertainm provided to him at so short a notice. Dev Bahadur Kesava Pillai, on behalf of the official guests invited for the occasion than Dr. Koman for the hearty invitation exten to them which gave their an opport ity of meeting the distinguished gu Three hearty cheers were then called for Dr. Koman to the guest of the evening, these were lustily responded to. The Be which was in attendance throughout evening struck up the National Anthem the function terminated.

At the Calcutta High Court yesterday Mes Justice Choudhri and Newbould issued a on the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calc against his order acquitting the Deputy Po Commissioner, Rai Purna Chunder Lahiri the charge of wrongfully confining a head constable.

INDIAN JAIL COMMISSION.

At Madras.

13.1.20

SECOND DAY'S SITTING.

...e resumed sitting yesterday ...e Council Chamber, Fort St. ...orge.

Major J. P. Cameron further examined said that he was in favour of a conference of the heads of Jails of the different provinces. The present procedure to train Superintendents was to send the selected man to one of the Central Jails in order to undergo three months training under an experienced superintendent and he thought this system was good.

MAJOR-GENERAL GIFFARD.

The Hon'ble Major-General G. G. Giffard, Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras in the course of his written evidence stated :—

The Jail hospitals in my opinion require, in almost every jail, radical alteration. Many of them require complete reconstruction and few of them can be considered to be hospitals in the proper sense of the word. They are improperly furnished. There is no out-patient room. There is no clinical laboratory. Disinfection is done in the most casual way. There are no mosquito-proof wards and many other features of what a doctor in these days considers to be a hospital are notably absent. They are not hospitals except in that sick prisoners are to be found in the buildings. There is in most cases no distinction between the hospital part of the jail and the remainder kept in those jails where the cellular treatment of prisoners exists. In some cases the hospital is quite obviously an ordinary back room which has been very hastily converted to hospital use. In some of the jails the trenching ground for night-soil is very close to the jail and in nearly all jails the trenching ground is the source of flies which it is hoped to exclude from the kitchen by making the kitchen fly-proof. Such disposal of the night-soil is in my opinion totally unsuited to jail conditions. A water carriage system with sewage septic tanks would be far preferable in every way. In several jails I have noticed the water-supply is open to contamination. In some places such as Bellary, the water-supply is insufficient, is carried in open channels and is almost entirely unprotected. The principal pipe water-supply should be introduced wherever possible and in those jails which are too far away from the municipal water-supply to obtain water from the municipal pipes, arrangements should be made for the pumping of water into a high tank centrally situated and its distribution about the jail by pipes. It would be possible to chlorinate the water in such tank if at any time the health of the jail seemed to render it necessary.

The Inspector-General of Jails considers that the appointing of medical subordinates of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon class for jail service for a period of two or three years is unsatisfactory and he suggested to me the formation of a separate Jail Medical Service. I see no objection to this service being formed if Government are prepared to pay for it. It would however be very much more expensive than the ordinary service because service in jails is very unpopular and because private practice will be impossible. The sick would receive no nursing from any trained hand.

As long as this practice continues of leaving the sick prisoner with untrained help and aid from fellow prisoners the jail hospitals cannot rightly be called hospitals. They are merely parts of the jail set aside in which partial and inadequate treatment is given to sick prisoners.

Government is satisfied that the jail population is better fed, better clothed, live under better hygienic conditions and their lives from a health point of view are on a higher level than the general population, there is no doubt any great change because for many of the uneducated classes life in jail is far more comfortable and preferable in every way to life. I have inspected the criminal tribes at Azzanagar, Stuartpuram, Yerravandlapadu and Bummanagadda and hope to

advanced thought on prison treatment. He should as far as possible be an Indian. I think the scale of remuneration of the subordinate establishment, jailor downwards, is quite inadequate. Better men should be employed and better pay given. The general policemen should not be used for guarding especially under-trial prisoners. It is said in the latest report (1918) that revenue peons have been employed instead of the police to guard sub-jails in the districts of Kurnool and Coimbatore (vide page 16, paragraph 74). This should be extended to the other districts. The under-trial prisoners are under the custody of the Magistrates. That they should be guarded and escorted by the police is an anomaly and very often works prejudicially to the prisoners. Prisoners should have labour suitable to them and wherever possible useful to them in after-life. There ought to be a classification of prisoners into habituals and non-habituals. The first offenders should be completely separated and formed into a division corresponding to the star class in England. Civil prisoners should not be kept in the criminal jails. Under-trial prisoners should not be herded as they now are, and should be detained in custody only when there is a fear that the prisoner would run away at any risk. Female prisoners in sub-jails are escorted and guarded by men, and when they are convicted, they are escorted by men to central and district jails. There must be a female warder in each sub-jail and a female warder should accompany a female convict when she is escorted to a prison. Keeping women in sub-jail pending trial should be avoided as in the case of juveniles. Sending a man to prison for failure to pay a fine is deplorable in its consequences. The application of probation with reasonable time for the payment of fine, if necessary in weekly or monthly instalments, extending over a considerable period will have a salutary effect as pointed out by several writers. Short term of sentences is neither calculated to reform nor deter. I would substitute probation, empowering courts to order restitution for goods or money stolen just as under the Probation Act in England. I have, no doubt, that a more humane system of imprisonment and punishment by a careful classification of prisoners and allotment of works suitable to the temperament and taste and to the physical and mental capacity of the individuals are needed to improve the jail condition to have a reformatory influence. The present system is not satisfactory to effect reformation or reclamation. It is a complaint amongst the prisoners and a public scandal that there is a good deal of corruption in the supply of food to prisoners. Effective measures ought to be devised to ensure that the quantity and quality prescribed by regulation, should reach them. Prisoners should have more facilities to be in touch with their family and friends. No prison official should be promoted to the post of the Inspector-General of Prisons. The attendance at school must be made a regular part of their daily work, not after the task work is exacted. It is much more important that a prisoner should get a decent education than that they should be kept at some employment with their handicrafts, which in many cases would be of no use to them in after life.

The prisons are guarded very jealously. For instance the Madras Government thinks it cannot allow men like me, who have been acknowledged by the Government itself to be an earnest worker for prison reform, to visit the prisons. It is declared by writers on prison reform that voluntary visits should be encouraged. A little reflection will convince one that the rigid exclusion of even influential and prominent men from visiting the prisons is not calculated to benefit either the prisoner or society, nor is it likely to promote a sense of responsibility and humane feeling in the prison official. The system obtaining in England for the administration of a prison should be introduced here in India—a Governor, Prison Directors or an Inspector-General of Prisons, who has *carte*

The Commission re-assembled to-day at 10 A.M. in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George.

MR. SOMASUNDARAM PILLAI.

Mr. S. Somasundaram Pillai, the first witness, examined said :—

European warders complain that the house rent is quite insufficient. Indian warders are not satisfied with their present pay. If the Indian warders' pay is increased from Rs. 25 to 50, I think we can secure the services of better class of men. Ordinary diseases are properly treated and the arrangements for medical care and nursing are quite satisfactory. But serious diseases like typhoid, consumption, etc., require better care and careful nursing. It would be better if arrangements are made to remove such patients to the General Hospital or any other Civil Hospital where trained nurses are available. If the object of giving labour to the convicts, is to make them work, I think the introduction of power-drive machinery is undesirable. But in certain cases it may be useful. Remissions of sentences are very good. I think it is desirable that it should be extended so as to cover shorter sentences than at present. Very desperate convicts may be put in a separate cell. As regards others, it is desirable to retain the system of association wards. There should be no change in the usual food of the convicts, while they are in jail. Beating and abusing the convicts should be avoided. They should not be given hard work; work should be suitable to the circumstances and position in life of such convicts, before they were convicted. Religious and moral instruction should be imparted more regularly. They should be given such treatment as to make them repent and to make them good citizens when they go out of jail.

In my opinion, it will be better if the courts classify the offenders, taking into consideration the seriousness or petty nature of the crimes which were committed by the old offenders. It will be better to collect all the incorrigible habituals in one or more jails to which casual offenders should not ordinarily be sent. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment should be exempt from all labour unless they wish for it. The system of transporation to the Andamans should be retained with such modifications as are necessary. Fines should be such as to make the offender feel the loss of money but should not reduce him to poverty. He should not be sent to jail if he has no property sufficient to pay the fine. Time should be allowed for payment of *fines*. If he is unable to pay in lump, the offender should be allowed to pay by instalments. Preventive detention is good. But police officers should have nothing to do with them. They should be kept under the supervision of a village panchayat consisting of officers and one or two village gentries, helped by village watchmen. *Village circle*, which is the Revenue unit, should be left under the charge of the village panchayat. The offenders, and even ex-convicts should be taken care of by the panchayat. They should not be allowed to starve. They must be provided with work; they should not be allowed to leave their village circle till they are permitted to do so. They should not be made to feel irritated by referring often to their old offences. Period should be indeterminate. But, the moment the panchayat feels confidence in the honesty of the offender, preventive detention may be removed. Generally, most of the habituals become so on account of police interference. The visits of the police officers very often make the public grow very suspicious of the old offender. Even his employer begins to suspect and feels worried and so he dismisses him from his service. Thus, an old offender, who is reformed and is pursuing an honest means of livelihood is deprived of his work. Further, there are so many reasons for the police to make the offender an habitual by charging him repeatedly. All juvenile offenders, offenders who commit offences under the influences of poverty provocation, drunkenness, and first offenders belonging to respectable families should be released on probation. The village panchayats, union panchayats and municipal ward committees should be authorised to supervise them during the probationary period. In certain cases, I think, the sentence may, with advantage, be suspended after conviction; if he does not improve, the sentence

the tenets of their own religion committing them they were not ing against the State but also i wrath of God and how they should period of incarceration a time of re that when they were set at liberty not sin again by committing suc was on these occasions often conf the remark from the prisoners th was using religion as a lev them, they were not given fa the jail to lead a life as by their religion. The kind of plied to them specially the 'sho hardly reaches the knee is ans Mahommadanism, since Islam en wearing of dress which cover their 4 inches above the ankle. Another th is not conducive to the observanc religion, I was told, want of fac washing at the times as demanded b madanism. Another difficulty they ced was that no provision was made them to pray five times a day whic pulsory for a Mahommadan and to fa *Ramzan*. In these circumstances, strongly urge the necessity of providi ties for the prisoners generally to lead religious life if the moral instruction should have any effect at all on this illiterate class on whom appeal thro gion only will have any permanen With regard to the Mahommadan pr would suggest that the following rei carried out :—(1) They should be with dress which would satisfy their demands. (2) Facilities should be g washing as many times as religion r (3) A mosque should be erected in ev The prisoners should be compelled to all the prayers in a day. (4) During facilities should be provided for such as would like to fast.

MR. CHIDAMBARAM PILLA

Mr. V. O. Chidambaram Pillai ex said that the Superintendents should h power of punishing the convicts in an whatsoever. Convict officers were the m of torture and unnatural offences. The vict-officers were used as mediums by ja get money from convicts. He heard Mahomedan convict in Coimbatore ja stoned to death for disobedience an witness complained of this to the D Magistrate and to the Inspector-G of Prisons, but no action was taken as was no evidence. He had seen with hi eyes convict-officers torturing convicts he himself, while he was in jail, preferr be in cell because there the convict, of could not do any harm. So he would s cate cellular confinement. The labour i was heavy, and not apportioned to indivi capacity. Prisoners convicted of sed must be treated separately.

The enquiry is proceeding.

SIR ALEXANDER CARDE

AN ENTERTAINMENT.

The members of the Madras Provin Medical Service yesterday evening entert ed at a garden party Sir Alexander Card to whom they owe their present condition status in their profession. For it was during regime of Sir Alexander Cardew, thanks to indefatigable interest and zeal, that the and allowances etc., of the medical offic were considerably increased. Thus it was meet and just that this entertainment h yesterday evening at the S. I. A. A, groun proved to be one of the most successful fun tions held in Madras. The grounds had be tastefully decorated and even at 4 P.M., the medical officers and the mofussil began to assemb numbers. Those present includ Rt. Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Knapp, the Hon'b Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, th Surgeon-General Giffard, the Hon'b Bahadur Ramachandra Rao, th Mr. Justice Krishnan, Lieut.-Co Smith, Lieut.-Col. Kirkpatrick, Majo Major Russel, Major Niblock, Dewa Rs Kesava Pillai, Theoga

NDIAN JAIL COMMISSION.

AT MADRAS.

THIRD DAY'S SITTING.

Commission re-assembled on Tuesday M, in the Council Chamber, For St.

Mr. Somasundaram Pillai.

. S. Somasundaram Pillai, the first witness, said:—

n ocean warders complain that the house is quite insufficient Indian warders are satisfied with their present pay. If the an warders' pay is increased from 25 to 50, I think we can secure services of better class of men. Ordinary ases are properly treated and the ngements for medical care and nursing quite satisfactory. But serious diseases typhoid, consumption, etc., require better and careful nursing It would be better f ngements are made to remove such patients e General Hospital or any other Civil pital where trained nurses are available. e object of giving labour to the convicts, make them work, I think the introduction ower-drive machinery is undesirable. But certain cases it may be useful. Remiss of sentences are very good. I think it sirable that it should be extended so as over shorter sentences than at present. d sperate convicts may be put in a rate cell. As regards others, if is desirable tain the system of association wards. re should be no change in the usual food e convicts, while they are in jail. Beat- and abusing the convicts should be ded. They should not be given hard ; work should be suitable to the circumces and position in life of such convicts, re they were convicted. Religious and al instruction should be imparted more larly. They should be given such m- t as to make them repent and to make good citizens when they go out of jail.

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Mr. Chidambaram Pillai.

Mr. V. O. Chidambaram Pillai examined said that the Superintendents should have no power of punishing the convicts in any case whatsoever. Convict-officers were the medium of torture and unnatural offences. These convict-officers were used as mediums by jailers to get money from convicts. He heard that a Mahomedan convict in Coimbatore jail was stoned to death for disobedience and the witness complained of this to the District Magistrate and to the Inspector-General of Prisons, but no action was taken as there was no evidence. He had seen with his own eyes convict-officers torturing convicts, and he himself, while he was in jail, preferred to be in cell because there the convict-officers could not do any harm. So he would advocate cellular confinement. The labour in jail was heavy, and not apportioned to individual capacity. Prisoners convicted of sedition must be treated separately.

Mr Ezekiel.

Mr. B. Ezekiel examined said that he gave moral lectures to men, women and juveniles including non-Christians inside the Penitentiary, and the attendant was not compulsory but voluntary. These moral lectures had effect as he had not found any of them having relapsed into old habits and he was able to secure employment for some of them. Medical men could not be entrusted with the superintendance of jails, except in the matter of health and sanitation, and they could not devote full time attention to the jail administration, as they are likely to have frequent calls from outside. There must be in every jail, before people could take an interest, a separate officer whose duty should be to ascertain the wish of the convict just before release and discuss with him his prospects of employment, and, if necessary, to correspond with the relations of the convict who might be willing to take an interest in him and to guide him after release. The non-official visitors should be the proper persons to organize Prisoners Aid Associations and the like but they never had done so. He based his opinion that medical officers should not be superintendents on what he heard and he had no personal experience on that point.

Mr. Kesava Pillai.

Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai, in the course of his further evidence, said that he should like to go round the jail himself for inspection without being escorted by any.

books to literate prisoners. On principle, he thoroughly objected to the system of convict officers as it highly tended to immorality and illustrated some cases in support of this statement. He changed his opinion with regard to transportation and said that transportation to Andamans must be stopped as he heard that there was high mortality, malaria, and low-morality due to the low percentage of women. If Section 562 was extended there was no need to appoint probation officers as far as villages were concerned.

This concluded the work of the Commission in Madras. They left Madras the same night by special for Calcutta and will, on the way inspect the criminal settlement at Stuartpuram.

old offender, who is reformed and is pu
ng an honest means of livelihood is depri-
l of his work. Further, there are so many
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on panchayats and municipal ward com-
ttees should be authorised to supervise
em during the probationary period. In
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vantage, be suspended after conviction; if
does not improve, the sentence may be
forced. In many cases, short sentences
effective. To a great extent the pre-
nt jail conditions are enough to reform
d reclaim a prisoner. The system of chil-
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In his oral evidence he said that the Salva
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MR. SADULLA BADSHA SAHIB.

Mr. Mahomed Sadulla Badsha Sahib, i
ne course of his evidence, stated that th
resent medical arrangements in j il [illegible] t
[illegible]
[illegible] in this respect. H suggeste
bench meeting of the Jail Superintend

Jail Committee

Jail Construction in India

Cells are to be constructed with open fronts with enclosed expanded metal verandahs. There should be an improved locking arrangement to facilitate locking up at nights. Cooking on spot to be done by steam as in Rangoon & distribution of the food should be in Covered Vans. Dining rooms should be built so that prisoners can eat in comfort during inclement weather. Prisoners should have facilities for washing their plates in the dining hall. Kitchen should be at the back of the jail and should be so placed that all sullage should go straight out to the Garden. The storage & cleaning of the food stuff and the Cooking should be done in one enclosure at the back of the jail.

Jail Establishment

Jailors, Deputy Jailors & Asst Jailors should have the same grade & pay as the police dept. Warders should be graded Commencing from Rs 15 to Chief warder Rs 50/- to ensure a better Class of men.

Recruiting depot should be established at any one of the Centres attached to a big jail from where trained men can be drafted into vacancies as is done in the police dept. Selection of recruits being entrusted to a Senior Supt. Subject to the approval of Govt.

Police Guarding.

This is not recommended as under trial prisoners are likely to be influenced & threatened by the police, while under Custody.

Juvenile convicts:-

(a) Reformatory. The establishment of such an institution is necessary for (1) boys and girls between 12 and 16 who have committed offences or have rendered themselves liable to imprisonment in default of security (2) Children who are likely to drift into crime by reason of bad home surroundings (3) Children under the care of a parent or guardian who, by reason of criminal or drunken habits, is unfit to have care of the child.

(b) Juvenile Court. This is also to be not so necessary in India as England

(c) Probation System.

The introduction of the probation system for juvenile offenders whose parents do not belong to a criminal tribe & have not criminal instincts is much advocated.

ROUTINE NOTES.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

147

DO. Fr. 5907

The Reference is
to Chirgaon.

21. 3. 19.

13833

Dear Sir,

Will you kindly
let me know if there
is any particular
reason why the State
does not stand as
Referencing Authority
for Political Communications.

If Cochin
Travancore
The Dewan
Mysore State

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to...13833.....

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT
(Prs)
, *the* 191 .

Date of issue..... 22/5/23

Signed by.....

Section Prs
File No. G 5-18
Serial No. 2

No. G26173

To

The I. G. of Prisons
in Mysore.

Sir,

I am directed to request you to be so good as to forward very early a statement showing the term of imprisonment of each of the juvenile offenders at present in the Jails & Lock-ups over the State.

I have &c

D. W. L.
for Chief Sec.

GB
22.5.23

7255

Pris. 2]

OFFICE OF THE INSPTR.-GENL. OF PRISONS IN MYSORE,

No. 12140/92-19 Enclg DATED BANGALORE, 12th June 1919.

FROM

Rao Bahadur Rajakaryapravina

T. V. Arumugam Mudaliar, Esqr., M.B.,C.I.E.,

Inspector-General of Prisons in Mysore,

Bangalore.

To

C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, Esqr., B.A.,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of H: H. the Maharaja of Mysore,

General and Revenue Departments.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No.G.26173/Pris.65-18-2 dated 22nd May 1919, I have the honor to submit herewith a statement showing the term of imprisonment of each of the Juvenile offenders at present in the marginally noted Jails and Lock-ups of the State. A supplemental statement will be duly submitted to Government on receipt of information from the remaining District Magistrates.

Jails.
Bangalore Central Jail.
Mysore Jail.
Lock-ups.
Hassan District.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

for Inspector-General of Prisons,

(Absent from Station)

From

The Inspector-General
of Prisons in Mysore,
Bangalore.

To Chief

The Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,
~~General and Revenue Departments.~~

Dated

Despatched 12th June 1919

Received

General No. 12407 92-19
No.

Enclosure No. one

Subject

Submits a statement of June
offenders at present in J
and Lockups of the Stat
except certain Districts.

Statement showing the term of imprisonment of each of the Juvenile offenders confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the State.

Serial No.	Register No.	Name of offender.	Term of imprisonment.	Name of sentencing Court.	Date of sentence.	Date of release.	Remarks.
			BANGALORE CENTRAL JAIL.				
1	3852	Hanumantha	10 years rig. imprt.	Sessions Judge Bangalore Division.	9-11-1917	8-11-1927	
2	3732	Changalraju alias Munisamy	1 Year-do-	City Magistrate Bangalore	31-7-1918	30-7-1919	
3	3759	Munisamy alias Rama	1 Year-do-	1st Class Magistrate Kolar Gold Fields.	7-8- 1918	6-8-1919	
4	4100	Hanumantha	1 Year rig. imprt.&Fine of Rs.25/-or 3 months more	1st Class Magistrate Closepet Sub:Division.	6-12-1918	5-12- 1919 or 5-3- 1920	
5	4138	Nanja	6 Months rig. imprt.	2nd Class Magistrate Tiptur	16-12-1918	15-6-1919	
6	4145	Mara	6 Months rig. imprt.	Taluk Magistrate, Bangalore.	18-12-1918	17-6-1919	
7	4216	Raja	1 Year rig. imptt.	1st Class Magistrate Kolar Gold Fields.	7-1- 1919	6-1-1920	
8	4261	Sidde Gowda	6 months rig. imptt.	1st Class Magistrate Saklespur Sub:Divn.	20-1- 1919	19-7-1919	
9	4357	Hanuma	4 months rig. imptt.	1st Class Magistrate Shimoga Sub:Divn.	11-2- 1919	10-6-1919	
10	4579	Mari Muthu	3 months rig. imptt.	1st Class Magistrate Kolar Gold Fields.	19-4- 1919	18-7-1919	
11	4582	Anthoni	6 Weeks -do-	-------do-------	19-4- 1919	30-5-1919	

Sent to A.G.

				Saklespur Sub:Divn.		
13	4471	Mutharaya	6 months-do-	The Try:Asst:Commr: &1st Class Magte: Tumkur.	15-3- 1919	14-9-1919
14	4527	Seshadri	6 months-do-	The City Magistrate Mysore.	27-3- 1919	26-9-1919
15	4600	Venkoba Rao	3 months-do-	The City Magistrate Bangalore.	24-4- 1919	23-7-1919
16	4626	Kandappan	6 months-do-	Officer Commanding 2/75th Carnatic Infantry Bangalore.	2-5- 1919	1-11-1919
17	4655	Sidda	3 months rig. imptt.&Fine of Rs.25/-or 15 days more.	2nd Class Magistrate Tiptur.	12-5- 1919	11-8-1919 or 26-8-1919
18	4683	Venkata	2 months rig. imptt.	City Magistrate Bangalore.	15-5-1919	14-7-1919
19	4706	Karia alias Kala	4 months rig. imptt.	City Magistrate Mysore.	23-5-1919	22-9-1919
20	4645	Gunavathi(F)	45 days rig. imptt.	Spl:2nd Class Magte:Sagar.	29-4-1919	12-6-1919
			MYSORE JAIL.			
		Nil	Nil	Nil		
			HASSAN DISTRICT.			
21		Latchma Jetty	one month	(Saklespur taluk Lock-up)		
			Kolar Disbrict			
22		Chinnaga	one month	Chintamani Taluk Lockup	20-5-1919	19-6-1919

Bangalore
Dated 12th June 1919.

C. Brown Thomas
Inspector-General of Prisons.
Absent from Station

Pris. 2]

18751

OFFICE OF THE INSPTR.-GENL. OF PRISONS IN MYSORE,

No. 1276/92-19 DATED BANGALORE, 18th June 1919.

FROM Rao Bahadur Rajakaryapravina
T. V. Arumugam Mudaliar, Esqr., M.B.,C.M.,
Inspector-General of Prisons in Mysore,
Bangalore.

To C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, Esqr., B.A.,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments.

SIR.

In continuation of my letter No.1240/92-19 dated 11 June 1919, I have the honor to append in the margin the name and te

Name.	Date of sentence.	Date of release.	Term of imprisonment.
Chinnaga (17 years)	20-5-1919	19-6-1919	one month

of imprisonmen. of a Juvenile offender confined in the Taluk Lock at Chintamani as reported by the District Magistrate of Kolar. The other District Magistrates from who the information was due have all reported that there are no Juvenile offenders confined at present in any of the Lock-ups of their District

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Arumugam

Inspector-General of Prisons.

GPB—506—19-5-5

From

The Inspector-General
of Prisons in Mysore,
Bangalore.

To

~~Chief~~ Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore.
~~General and Revenue Departments~~. B'lor

Dated 18/19 - 4th June 19.

Despatched

Received

General No. 1276

No. 92-19

Enclosure No.

Subject

~~Furnishing~~ information regarding the period of imprisonment of a juvenile offender confined in the Taluk Lockup at Chintamani and reporting that there are no juveniles in any Lockup of other Districts

G. R. S. VI--G/32]

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to..... .....

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

( )

, the *191* .

Date of issue 4/7/19

Signed. by W. Price

Section Pris.

File No. 65-18

Serial No. 5

No. 6276

To The I. G. of Prisons in Mysore

Sir,

I am directed to request you to be so good as to furnish information as to what approximately may be the cost of starting and maintaining a Reformatory for the Juvenile offenders in the jails and Lock up of the State

I have &c.

Dy. Secy. 2/6

over. For Chief Secy & Govt

Dy. Secy. 2.6

Pris. 2]

No. 1770 Ex 2 / 26-16 OFFICE OF THE INSPR.-GENL. OF PRISONS IN MYSORE, 62-10

DATED BANGALORE, 26 August 1919.

FROM

Rajakaryapravina Rao Bahadur
T.V. Arumugam Mudliar, Esqr., M.B., C.M.,

Inspector-General of Prisons in Mysore,

Bangalore.

To

C.S. Balasundaram Iyer, Esqr., B.A.,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore,

~~General and Revenue Department~~

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. G.276/Pris.65-18-5 dated 4th July 1919 asking me to furnish information as to what approximately may be the cost of starting and maintaining a Reformatory for the juvenile offenders in the Jails and Lock-ups of the State, I have the honor to state as under:-

2. In consideration of the regular correspondence that has ensued, from time to time since 1908, between Government and my predecessors regarding the establishment of a Reformatory in the State, I think the need for it has long since been recognized, although no definite measures were taken on account of the paucity of juvenile offenders in the State, which fact seems to have unwarranted its initiation.

3. The question of establishing a Reformatory in the State deserves consideration on account of its importance, even though the number of juveniles be too small, as thereby, every year, at least a few of the strayed sons of the soil can be turned into law-abiding and harmless citizens.

4. The inception of Reformatories in India seems to be a work of recent years although there are such institutions in all

the

6041

From

The Inspector-General
of Prisons in Mysore,
Bangalore.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,
~~General and Revenue Departments.~~

Dated 26/8/19

Despatched

Received

Ch Sec
27 AUG 1919

General No. 1720
No. 26-16.

Enclosure No. 2

Subject.

Submits proposals as to cost of starting and maintaining a Reformatory in the State for juvenile offenders.

the civilized countries of Europe since so far back as 1839. How many youthful offenders would have been prevented from hardening themselves into matured criminals, had a Reformatory been established, when Major Brockman first commended this question to the serious consideration of Government, is a question now for contemplation. The question seems to have been postponed on account of the insufficiency of the number of juvenile offenders. But, there is nothing to be feared from this, for the normal period of detention in a Reformatory being not less than three years, the number of boys would have steadily increased, and so long as the institution is young, the admissions will considerably be in excess of the releases. Notwithstanding this, it it not creditable if, at least, a few of the juveniles are diverted from the criminal path ?

5. I presume that the question of instituting a Reformatory in the State has received or would receive the favourable consideration of Government. If so, in no case would I suggest to have the Reformatory either within the precincts, or near a jail. If the Reformatory is to fulfil the hopes expected therefrom with regard not only to its inmates but also to the public at large, it should be far away from the criminal territory. No matter what precautions are taken in the matter of segregation, in case it is to be within or near a jail, it will yet be regarded as only a "junior jail", and the consequent blemish that will invariably be associated with its inmates as the "ex-residents" of a junior jail tends to countermine the very object of reformatory work. It is necessary therefore to prevent a Reformatory from approaching jail influence, and I would even go so far as to condemn the necessary mechanical superintendence of the Jail Department, so poisonous to a Reformatory, and strongly recommend that the Reformatory should be affiliated to the Educational Department, as no work of reformation could be carried on with success which is associated with the idea of "prison".

6. As I am not in favour of erecting a Reformatory within or near a jail, I am of opinion that it would be better indeed

if all the prisoners incarcerated in the Mysore Jail are transferred to the Central Jail, Bangalore, converting the former into a Reformatory as recommended by Col. Smyth in this office No. 320/8-11 dated 23rd March 1911. This will be economical, as the expenses of erecting a new Reformatory are thereby saved, and also from the industrial point of view this is desirable, as it concentrates all prisoners at the same place. Or, as an alternative to this proposal I propose to convert the abolished District Jail at Shimoga into a Reformatory. But, as the question of raising the present District Lock-up in that place to the grade of Subsidiary Jail is pending before Government, on account of the ushering of additional courts into that District in connection with the experimental scheme of the separation of the Judicial from the Executive, the proposal may seem impracticable. In this case, there is nothing better than to establish the intended Reformatory at Bangalore. From the salubrity of its climate and its importance as the principal town in the State, it is desirable to have the institution here.

7. With regard to the approximate cost of starting a Reformatory, the cost of erecting a new building, in case it is to be established at Bangalore, or the cost of repairing and making other necessary changes and improvements to the existing buildings, in case it is to be established either at Mysore or at Shimoga, must be taken into account together with the cost of live-stock, plant and tools and dead-stock of all kinds. This may amount to about Rs. 0,000/- or Rs. 15,000/- according as we construct a new building or utilize the existing buildings at Mysore or at Shimoga for the purpose. Statement No. I enclosed herein shows, in detail, the approximate cost of starting a Reformatory.

8. With regard to maintenance, the cost thereof being regarded as expenditure of a recurring nature, I include in it the following:-

1. Establishment charges
2. Dietary charges
3. Hospital charges
4. Clothing and bedding
5. Sanitation
6. Batta & road expenses to the released;
7. Miscellaneous service & supplies;
8. Contingencies;

Statement No. II appended hereto gives a detailed estimate of eac of the above items.

9. Establishment :- The Superintendent will be the chief supervising officer in the Reformatory. As a great deal depends u the personal influence of the supervising officer , and as his pe sonality lends a vital aid to reformation, every care should be taken to appoint a man possessing plenty of human sympathy, a happy temperament, tact, firmness and patience. The pay of this officer should be made progressive and sufficiently attractive to make the work he is engaged in a life-work and a life-study . He should also be a residential officer. A Medical Officer of the status of an Assistant Surgeon is also necessary to look after th sanitation and health of the inmates. He should get an allowance besides his pay in the cadre of Assistant Surgeons. As the aim of a Reformatory is to detain a boy for a sufficiently long period t enable him to receive an industrial education, an elementary gene education, and to develop him physically and morally, it is neces to have English and Vernacular teachers, and instructors to teach the several industries, and a sergeant for physical training. The cost of all these items is seen in the accompanying statement No. Under the same head are included the clerical, the guarding, and the menial staffs required for the maintenance of a Reformatory.

10. Dietary:- I have to state that the charges on account of dietary will not be less than Rs. 96/- per head per annum. Meal should be served twice a day and should consist of rice, ragi, dal and vegetables with meat on certain days if considered necessary.

11. Clothing and bedding:- Two suits with a cap per year for each boy are necessary, which should be weekly washed by the b himself. For bedding, a blanket, a date-mat and a pillow should be supplied.

13. As regards other charges, I have nothing particular to remark upon, except the last item viz, " Minor aids to Reformatory work ", which means magic lantern lectures to illustrate and -

impress moral truths on pupils, concerts, theatrical performances, gramaphone recitals and occasional picnic parties, which, no doubt tend to have a civilising influence and help to countermine the dangers of the strain of criminality in their blood. I may at the same time emphasise the fact that these should not be at the risk of discipline and work.

13. As a necessary adjunct to a Reformatory, I put forth a plea to adopt a plan of asking Revenue Officials to exercise, within their respective jurisdiction, a friendly supervision over discharged pupils and to report to the Reformatory authorities, half-yearly, on their conduct and occupation. For, if a Reformator is to prove a success, the discharged youth should be frequently visited, especially during the dangerous period following his release. If possible, a non-official philonthropic gentleman shoul be selected and nominated from every place, who should be requeste to vie with the Revenue Officials in this humane work.

14. In connection with the question of instituting a Refor- matory, I would further recommend that a person may be regarded as juvenile upto his 21st year. In the United States of America, the erm juvenile-adult,-which seems to be a contradiction in terms - s given to a person whose age does not exceed 30; and, he is re- arded as a possible hopeful case upto the age of thirty. But, the eriod between 16 and 21 is the time when criminal habits get a fir old on the youth, and when he is subject to violent outbreaks of assion, unless they are counteracted by systematic application of eformatory work. It is indeed a pity that a boy (not above 21 yea hould ever see the inside of a prison unless he has already been ven a chance to reform himself, and the fact, that the punishment flicted in a jail is seldom effective in inducing him to abandon s criminal career, leads us to believe that he may be so induced ways and means other than those adopted in the jail. Perhaps, e criminal appreciates sympathy which can only be obtained in an stitution where reformatory methods are at work.

15. In conclusion, I may remark that the carrying out of

this scheme may reasonably be expected to reduce the number of habitual criminals by giving every juvenile offender a chance of making a fresh start in life. Judging from the results that have followed from Reformatory work in other places, there is nothing pointing to the undesirability of establishing a Reformatory in this State. The only test of work being the number reconvicted after discharge, figures gathered from the various Reformatories indicate that not more than 20 per cent are reconvicted in any one of them . As there are facts testifying to the excellent results of reformatory work, wherever it has been taken up and pursued, and as the punishment inflicted in a jail is seldom effective on account of the huddling te-gether of all sorts of criminals in the same place so that contamination is bound to be at work, the conditions of prison-life are too inadequate to turn out a youth fit for living under the ordinary social laws of the outer-world at least, and the period of training in the jail is too short to make any permanent change of character. What is wanted, therefore, is a CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION , where reformatory work can be done . And I am sure that one such institution is far more valuable in the way of deterring the commission of crime, and reforming the individual himself, than all the jails and lock-ups put te-gether.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W Cornwallis

Inspector-General of Prisons.

Statement No. 1.

Statement showing the cost of starting a Reformatory in the State.

Head of expenditure.	Cost.	Remarks.
	Rs. -As. P.	
For erecting a new Reformatory in Bangalore.	20,000-0-0	
For repairing etc, the existing buildings at Shimoga, or Mysore, in case the Reformatory is to be established at either of those places.	5,000-0-0	
For Live-stock, Tools and Plant, including dietary dead-stock, garden lighting, and other dead-stocks.	10,000-0-0	

N.B. -

The total cost of starting, including the constructing of a new Reformatory, amounts to Rs. 30,000-0-0 If the Reformatory is located either at Mysore or Shimoga, then the total expenditure will amount to Rs. 15,000-0-0 only.

Dated Bangalore.
26th August 1919.

Inspector-General of Prisons.

Statement No. 3.

Statement showing the cost of " Maintaining " a Reformatory.

Head of expenditure.	Details.	No.	Rate per mensem.	Amount per annum of the average salary.	Remarks.
Establishment.) (a) Supervision.)	Superintendence	1	300-0-0	3600-0-0	Rs.200-10-3(
	Medical Officer.	1	50-0-0	600-0-0	Allowance.
) Instruction.	Literary Training.				
	English Master.	1	30-0-0	420-0-0	
	Kanarese Pandit.	1	30-0-0	420-0-0	
	Urdu Moulvi	1	25-0-0	330-0-0	
	Music Master	1	25-0-0	330-0-0	
	Industrial training.				
	Cloth Weaving instructor	1	25-0-0	300-0-0	
	Carpet -do-	1	25-0-0	300-0-0	
	Zambli -do-	1	25-0-0	300-0-0	
	Cane -do-	1	25-0-0	300-0-0	
	Painter Waistry.	1	25-0-0	300-0-0	
	Black-smith	1	25-0-0	300-0-0	
	Tailor	1	25-0-0	300-0-0	
	Agriculture	1	25-0-0	300-0-0	
	Carpenter	1	25-0-0	300-0-0	
	Physical training				
	Sergeant.	1	25-0-0	300-0-0	
) Clerical.	Clerk.	1	30-0-0	480-0-0	Rs. 30-2-50
	Store-keeper	1	20-0-0	300-0-0	,, 20-1-30
) Guarding.	Head Warder	1	20-0-0	300-0-0	,, 20-1-30
	Warders.	10	10-0-0	150-0-0	,, 10-1-15
) Menial.	Head cook	1	15-0-0	180-0-0	,,
	Cook	1	12-0-0	144-0-0	
	Servants	2	8-0-0	192-0-0	
) Dietary.	cost of dietary per head per mensem		8-0-0	96-0-0	
) Clothing and bedding.	Cost of clothing & bedding per head per annum.			10-0-0	

Statement No. 3. (Concluded).

Head of expenditure.	Details.	No.	Rate per mensem.	Amount per annum of the average salary.	Remarks.
Expenses on minor aids to Reformatory	a lump-sum per annum should be separately provided for.			100-0-0.	N.B. The total expenditure on maintaining a Reformatory amounts to Rs.13,462-0-0 excluding the cost of [illegible] dieting and clothing, - which should be calculated according to the number of Juveniles. For rounding the figures the total cost may be taken to be Rs.15000-0-0 per annum, or Rs.1250 per mensem.
Contingencies & other miscellaneous charges including Hospital, Sanitary and Road expenses.	a Lump-sum per annum			1500-0-0	
Grand Total.				13,462-0-0	

Bangalore, Dated.
5th August 1919.

Inspector-general of Prisons.

1219

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

SUBJECT.....

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Diary No. of letter replied to... 3943

Section Pris 65-a
File No.
Serial No. 7

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT
( )
the 191

No. G.6593

Date of issue..... 15/9

To The I. G. of Prisons

Signed by.. W. Vaccs

Sir

With reference to your letter
No 1222/26-16 dated 26.8.19 suggesting the
Conversion of the Mysore Jail or
Shimoga Jail into a Reformatory
am directed to enquire whether
B. C. Jail can accommodate the
prisoners of either ~~assigned~~ of the two
and what arrangements would
have to be made for the Lock-up
at Mysore or Shimoga ~~Jail~~ to incarcerate the short-
and under trial prisoners.

In case ~~of the accused~~ of its abolition

~~GOVT.~~

Thanking etc

15/9

A. 1019 Asst. 19

D. 1219

Pris. 2]

OFFICE OF THE INSPR.-GENL. OF PRISONS IN MYSORE,

No. 1961/26-16 DATED BANGALORE, 24 September 1919.

FROM Rajakarya Pravina Rao Bahadur,

T. V. Arumugam Mudaliar, Esq; M.B;C.M;

Inspector-General of Prisons in Mysore,

Bangalore.

To C.S. Balasundaram Iyer, Esq; B.A;

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore,

General and Revenue Departments.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. G. 6593/Pris. 65-18-7 dated the 15th instant calling for certain particulars in connection with the establishment of a Reformatory in the State, I have the honor to state as follows:-

2. Now there is a proposal before Government re-the conversion of the District Lock-up at Shimoga into a subsidiary Jail on account of sudden rise in the average population of the Lock-up, consequent on the separation of Judicial and executive functions. Further, the daily average number of prisoners in the District Jail at Mysore uniformly remains the same i.e. between 150 & 200 for over 5 years. Bangalore Central Jail can accommoda only 882 prisoners of all classes. The daily average strength of this Jail is nearly 800 and as such the prisoners of neither the Mysore Jail nor that of Shimoga Lock-up can be transferred to the Central Jail. Apart from what has been stated above, the abolition of either the Mysore Jail or the Shimoga Lock-up is not advisable.

3. Under these circumstances, I would suggest the Constructi of a separate building for the purpose of a Reformatory at Bangalore, as I have already brought to the notice of Government

From

The Inspector-General
of Prisons in Mysore,
Bangalore.

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments.

Dated 20th September 19.

Despatched

Received

General No. 1961/26-16

No.

Enclosure No. 1

Subject.

States that the Bangalore Central Jail cannot accommodate prisoners of either of the categories for Shimoga and suggests to construct a separate building at Bangalore for the purpose of a Reformatory.

Rec'd 22/9/19

Perused 22/9/19

Government in para 6 of my letter No. 1770/26-16 dated 26th August 1919.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

Inspector-General of Prisons.

G. R. S. VI—G/32] 12

SUBJECT.....

.....

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Diary No. of letter replied to..5537.....

Section Pol
File No. 65-8
Serial No. 9

GENERAL AND REVENUE SEC

(Paris)

No. 209438

the

Date of issue..... 3/3 .....

Signed by.....

To

The I.G. of Police

Sir

~~I am directed to enquire whether~~
In connection with
~~the report of~~ the Jail Committee ~~that is sitting in India at present is expected~~
to be published and to request you to
be so good as to arrange to get two
copies of the report as soon as it is
published & forward the same
to this office

which is engaged in collecting evidence about jail reforms etc, I am directed to enquire when their report is expected

Thanking you
for this office

D. M. 1/3 For Chief Secy

over.

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, *the* *191* .

Date of issue 6/6/23

Signed by M'Ce A.G.

Section Pris

File No. 65-18

Serial No 10

No. 11333

To The D.G. of Prisons

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No: 1961/26-16 dated 20.9.1919 on the matter of the construction and establishment of a Reformatory for Juvenile Offenders, I am directed to state that the ~~that~~ views/minds of Government may be ascertained ~~the number~~ whether more one may be selected ~~as suitable~~ for consideration

over.

List of enclosures.